The New-York Times.

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LAST DAY IN CONGRESS.

Rushing Through the Appropriations—Petty Schemes of Grave Senators—Confusion and Uproar.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Conference Committee made good use of the hours which intervened between the adjournment of the House at 1 o'clock of Sunday morning and the hour to which the recess closed, 9 o'clock this morning. No less than four conferences were in session on four of the most important bills, viz.: The Sundry Civil, the Legislative, the Army, and the Postal Appropriation bills. They had all concluded their deliberations, and were ready to report by 10 o'clock this morning. The Sundry Civil bill came first under the charge of Mr. Sargent, whose transition from Representative to-day to Senator to-morrow, is regretted at the House and rejoiced over at the other end of the Capitol. The report was read, which showed that the House had receded in the main from its non-concurrence in most of the Senate amendments. The first important amendment of the Senate—that which provides for reprinting the national bank-note currency—was agreed to, and the banks are required to reimburse the Treasury the cost of printing and preparing the notes furnished to them. The amendment providing for a new building for the library of Congress was rejected, but a plan therefor was ordered. The amendment for completing the survey of the Yellowstone National Park was rejected. The appropriation of $250,000, for the survey of the exterior bounds of Indian reservations was agreed to. The sum named for the improvement of the Capitol grounds was left as the House fixed it, $125,000. The items for sites and new Post-office buildings at Grand Rapids, Mich., Nashville, Tenn., and Pawtucket, R. I., were stricken out. The amount allowed for the new State, War and Navy Departments, was reduced from two million to one million and a half. The Senate amendment of $500,000 for a new building for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was agreed to. The other appropriations stand as passed by the House. The sum of $450,000, inserted in the Senate for the payment for houses and other property destroyed in the military service for the present and next fiscal years, was rejected. The only other important remaining appropriations inserted by the Senate were those for the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia, and these where the only ones which occasioned any discussion. The resolutions aggregate $2,208,-660, and the report recommended concurrence. The debate on the items was confined almost wholly to the Democratic side. Mr. Roosevelt made his last farewell assault, but it fell upon a House already impatient at his long and senseless inflictions. Mr. Beck followed suit on the same side, while Messrs. Eldridge, Voorhees, and Ritchie, all Democrats, advocated the appropriations. The amounts appropriated are not so important in themselves as the principle which is involved, and which was so ably set forth in the Senate discussion on the same items on Saturday, when Messrs. Morton, Morrill of Maine, Bayard and Stockton, all held that the relations of the general Government toward the capital, the authority and jurisdiction it exercised, and the absolute control it maintained over the avenues, obliged it beyond all question to pay for the improvement of the avenues to the same extent that the District Government paid for improvement of the streets. This principle is now conceded after having been established with the capital, and then ignored or questioned for seventy years. The Board of Public Works have energetically pressed it, confident that it must ultimately be recognized, as it had an undoubted foundation in equity. They are alone entitled to the credit of achieving this result, and to none is the merit thereof more conspicuously due than to Alex. R. Shepherd, Esq., Vice-President and executive officer, who, pressing his purpose through storms of calumny and obloquy and malicious investigation, has finally been vindicated by the judgment of Congress itself. The bill passed—yeas 121 nays 69. It appropriates about $30,-000,000.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Senate to-day proceeded with the most dreary slowness with its business, and it was nearly an hour and a half after the meeting, at 10 o'clock, before the Deficiency bill, which was the regular order, was taken up. It was hoped by the members of the committee that the bill would be ready to go back to the House, and be referred to a conference committee by 1 o'clock, but it was time for the usual 5 o'clock recess before an end seemed to be in view. There were points of order; there were House bills, which particular Senators desired should be acted on before the adjournment. One Senator had not asked a favor of the Senate before this session. Another gave notice that, if his bill was going to be objected to, he would object to some other Senator's bill. Another would answer an objection made to his own measure that such and such a Senator had got his bill through and did not care for anybody else, and every Senator almost was pressing to get action on whatever he had in his charge, whether some bill of public interest, which he felt it his duty to urge, or some private matters touching the interest of some persistent constituent. Added to this the Senate was working among the greatest confusion. On the floor were forty or fifty persons privileged thereto, exchanging salutations and engaged in conversation. The galleries were thronged with people, strangers in the city, constantly shifting and changing and giving place to the thousands of others who filled the corridors and passages of the Capitol. There were, moreover, several disputed propositions in the bill, about which discussion arose, and though the rule limiting speeches to five minutes was operating, it was not enforced. About 4:30 o'clock the bill was reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Senate, and it seemed as if fifteen minutes would finish the bill. Mr. Cole asked for unanimous consent to put off taking recess for that length of time, but Mr. Edmunds objected, and the recess of two hours was ordered. After the recess, from 5 to 7 o'clock, the bill was taken up with new zeal on all sides, to get the utmost possible amendments affixed to it. The result was a good deal of talk and very little action, for no amendments of consequence were made. The bill was finished at 8¾.

BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

The last legislative day of the Forty-second Congress began in the House at 9 o'clock this morning, and is still progressing at this writing (9 P. M.) The sitting began with a quorum, and over an hour slipped away before the immense mass of business awaiting final action was fairly entered on and resolutely pushed. Senate bills without number were passed, mostly pension bills, and the number of beggars for a small slice of the national patrimony who have to-day received what they wanted is as large nearly as during all the previous part of the session. Enrolled bills poured in from the Clerk's office in an unending stream. The Engrossing and Enrolling Clerks have been at work night and day for some time past to keep up with the pace of legislation. Messages from the Senate announcing its disposal of House bills and conference reports were received every ten minutes throughout the day. At 10½ Mr. Sargent reported the conference report on the Sundry Civil bill. One of the two rocks upon which it was feared the two Houses would split was safely out of the way when this bill passed, two hours later, after ineffectual attempts at filibustering by Farnsworth, Roosevelt, and that clique. The Post-office bill next came from conference, and slipped through without challenge, there being nothing in it to which opposition had been made. The conference report cuts off the free list entirely, except exchanges, but rejects the proposition to compel newspapers to prepay their postage. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Conference reports came in about 3 o'clock, when the House was in a state of confusion and uproar that made the transaction of business well nigh impossible. That has, in fact, been its condition all day, and this evening the Speaker and reading clerks are so hoarse as to be hardly audible. The Conference Committee swallowed the entire Salary Increase bill at a gulp, not even accepting the compromise which was arranged on Saturday. The pay of members was placed at $7,500, dating back and abolishing all mileage and other perquisites. The Committee explained that the Senate conferers would not consent to place the salary at $6,000, as that would be a smaller sum than the Western Senators are now receiving with their mileage. The whole readjustment of the salary of the House employes was retained in the report. This single amendment adds $1,225,000 to the Government expenses during the present fiscal year, and $750,000 per annum for each year following. Gen. Garfield stated that he had signed the report under protest, having been unanimously overruled by his colleague. The opponents of the increase rallied for a final struggle against it. They were ready to reject the Conference report, even at the risk of compelling an extra session, under threat of which its friends undoubtedly secure many reluctant votes. Messrs. Hawley, Farnsworth, Niblack, and others denounced it in unmeasured terms, and Messrs. Randall, Banks, and Butler reiterated their well-worn pleas in its favor. On the final vote, the roll-call was watched with intense interest. At the close the vote was so close that a very few nays would have killed it. Learning this members began to change their votes all over the House, and especially on the Democratic side, where the honor or dishonor of having turned the scale may fairly be said to reside. The final vote stood 103 to 95, and when it was announced sundry boisterous Democrats expressed their satisfaction by cheers and yells. The only other feature of the Conference report which awakened any interest was that in relation to the Pacific Road. The Conference report went further than the House action, and retained the five per cent. clause of the Senate amendment. The Wilson bill is a part of the report without any change whatever. The Army Conference report was then submitted and passed in a ripple of objection. The House then took hold of the huge pile of bills on the Speaker's table, mostly small House bills with Senate amendments. These bills went through like lightning to the number of thirty-five, when the House finally took a recess at 5 o'clock. The Speaker's table was nearly empty, and the end of the business was perceptible.

In the evening, Mr. J. Hale Sypher, of Louisiana, secured a few minutes in which to reply to the charge contained in Mr. Kerr's resolution of some time since, alleging that he had secured his election by fraud. Mr. Sypher had hardly begun an exposition of the mysteries of Louisiana politics before he was given permission to print.

The House went back to the Speaker's table. Among other bills reached was Mr. Sumner's "Emasculated" Civil Rights bill, which was laid aside after a failure to secure the two-thirds vote necessary for its passage. The conference report on the River and Harbor bill next appeared, and was passed without a demurrer. This left but one appropriation bill undisposed of by the House. Large as was the number of bills which became laws to-day under whip and spur, it is but fair to say that no jobs, at least no large ones, were rolled up in the multiplicity of bills which were acted upon.

Of the ninety-eight members of the House who voted against an increase of salary, there were twenty-five whose terms expire to-morrow. At the announcement of the vote increasing the salaries, Mr. Golladay, a Democrat from Tennessee, whose constituents have refused him a re-election, broke into something like a war-whoop, which the Speaker was compelled to check by gavel.

THANKS TO THE SPEAKER.

It fell to the good fortune of Mr. Voorhees, to-night, to perform what he characterized as "the most pleasant duty of his official life." He offered a resolution tendering the sincere thanks of the house to Speaker Blaine for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of the Forty-second Congress. The motion was seconded by Mr. Eldridge, and carried unanimously. Coming as it did from the most prominent Democratic members, this compliment was more significant as it was also more richly merited than is ordinarily the case. Hon. Wm. A. Wheeler, of New-York, occupied the Speaker's chair during a large portion of to-day's proceedings, and acquitted himself under the severe tests of the hardest day of the session with a success that occasioned very general comment.

STILL AT WORK.

One A. M.—The House is engaged in the tedious work of taking up in order, reading and examining bills on the Speaker's table. Few are passed, and the process is only continued in order to reach one or two of special importance, such as the Utah bill, for instance. The members are tired and sleepy, and the hilarity usual on the last night of the session does not prevail. Before morning the House will probably take a recess until 8 o'clock. An order has passed to transact no business but conference reports after 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THE SALARY QUESTION.

There has been two hours and a half discussion in the Senate on the question of raising salaries, and it has voted to accept the conference report and put $5,000 in each member's pocket for the two years past for extra compensation. the attempt was first made to refer the report back to the Conference Committee, with instruction to strike out that portion relating to the salaries of Congressmen. The point of order was made that no instructions could be given a conference committee, and Mr. Anthony presiding, overruled the point. An appeal was taken, and, as usual with the Senate, there followed a debate of an hour and a half on the point of order. The decision of the Chair was finally overruled. Then an attempt was made to recommit without any instructions. This, too, was lost, and a spicy debate followed on the merits of the question. Mr. Carpenter was the principal champion of the measure. It was opposed by Messrs. Edmunds and Morrill, of Vermont, Chandler, and some others. At 12¼ o'clock the final vote was taken, and the report was adopted by a vote of 36 to 27. Mr. Cragin read a telegram to him from New-Hampshire, telling him of great excitement there on the salary question, and political trouble likely to follow an increase. The vote showed that if the Democrats had not generally voted for increased salaries it would not have been carried. So the responsibility may be fairly thrown upon them. All the New-England Senators present voted against the increase, as did Senator Conkling. Senator Fenton was not in the Chamber.

THE PATTERSON REPORT.

Mr. Patterson called up the report in his case. After some little conference it was agreed that the whole matter being continuously in the jurisdiction of the Senate, it should in courtesy to him be taken up.

The Senate has taken up the calendar.

WASHINGTON.

Preparations for the Inauguration—A Member of Congress Returning to Journalism—Appraiser's Stores.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The city has to-day put on its dress of gay colors for to-morrow's ceremony and festivity. Pennsylvania-avenue is festooned and decorated from the Treasury to the Capitol, and the line of march to-morrow will be resplendent with the brilliant colors of the military in the streets and the banners on the walls. Special and regular trains have been pouring thousands into the city all day, and they will not cease to come until noon to-morrow. The preparations on all hands are in a forward state, especially those for the ball. The building is now almost ready, and will be quite so to-morrow afternoon, and is by far the most elaborately decorated and the largest structure ever erected for such a purpose. About one-half the military which will parade have arrived, and three entire regiments are expected in the morning. The pyrotechnic display in the evening will be a double affair, two sets of fixed fires being arranged respectively, for the Capitol and Treasury ends of Pennsylvania-avenue. The Signal Bureau has made a special probability for to-morrow for this particular latitude, and predicts clear, cold and pleasant weather. The prospect now is that everything will pass off successfully.

Hon. F. W. Palmer, of the Desmoines, Iowa, District, who goes out of Congress to-morrow, re-enters the profession of journalism, having purchased a third interest in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*. Mr. Palmer has been a valuable and hard-working member, serving with ability on the Committee on Appropriations, and leaves many friends who, while regretting his departure, rejoice that his field of influence is to be enlarged.

PUNISHMENT OF FILTHY CRIMINALS.

The bill prohibiting the sending of obscene literature through the mails, and for other purposes, was finally passed by the Senate as amended by the House, early on Sunday morning, before that body took recess. It was enrolled to-day, and signed by the President to-night. It is exceedingly stringent, and prosecutions will hold water under its provisions.

A FALSEHOOD STOPPED.

The allegations made in one of your contemporaries on March 1 that an attempt was being made to purchase the Johnson stores in Haight-street for the appraisers' business at a cost of $1,000,000, is of a piece with other assaults from the same source upon the Custom-house and Treasury Departments. The animus of the story is the fact that the building now occupied for such purposes is rented from Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, a *Tribune* stockholder, at $66,000 a year, which it is now proposed to reduce to $58,000, the lease having expired. There has been no recommendation to purchase the Haight-street property for a million or any other sum. The supervising architect, Mr. Muller, is in New-York, but attending to his proper duties there. His action in the matter ceased with his report to the Secretary, and there the matter now rests.

THE GENEVA AWARD BILL.

The bill to distribute the Geneva award has failed for this session. The report of the conference committee was simply to invest the award, when received, in five-twenty bonds and keep it at interest till the mode of distribution should be decided by Congress. The statement of Senator Edmunds, one of the conferees, was to the effect that the House conferees would not agree to provide for the payment of those whom everybody were agreed ought to be paid, unless other persons whom the Senate conferees thought should not be paid, were also provided for. So it seems that the insurance companies have accomplished the first object in this matter of defeating legislation by this Congress, unless their claims are allowed.

PENSION BILLS.

In exactly one hour early this morning the Senate passed fifty-one pension bills. There was no opposition, and the bills were passed as rapidly as they could be read. This is a good illustration of the speed with which legislation is effected in the morning hours of a session.

SIGNING BILLS.

The President and his Cabinet officers, following the usual custom at the close of sessions of Congress, were at the Capitol a large part of to-day in order to save the time required to send bills for signature to the Executive Mansion and get back to the Capitol. At least 100, and probably nearer twice that number, of bills were enrolled in one House or the other, and were signed by the President.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The New-York and Philadelphia Railroad Company.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, March 3.—The Senate galleries were crowded this evening, in the anticipation that action would be taken upon the bill to incorporate the New-York and Philadelphia Railroad. Shortly after the reading of the minutes, Mr. Hopkins, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, reported that they had in their hands three bills of which no proof of publication had been furnished, one of which was the bill in question. The committee presented the bills for such action as the Senate deemed proper. The President said that the rules required the committee to be satisfied that proof was conclusive, and in its absence the bill must lie on the table. Subsequently, the necessary proof being supplied, the bill was taken up and ordered to a third reading, only one amendment being offered, and that voted down without a call of the yeas and nays. The bill will come up on its final passage to-morrow. The House to-night voted down a resolution to adjourn over until Wednesday, in order to enable members to visit Washington. The Senate passed to-night a bill making women eligible to the office of school trustee. The House passed a bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Gas-light Company of Jersey City.

Religious Excitement in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 3.—Much excitement has been created here by the recent Lenten pastoral of the Right Rev. Dr. Gilmour, Roman Catholic Bishop of this diocese. The document is very bold and determined in tone and character, asserting the supremacy of the Church over the State, censuring the present system of public school education, which he claims is imperfect, insisting that Catholic families shall send their children to Catholic schools unless absolutely impracticable; directing that marriages shall not be contracted with persons outside the Catholic Church, and says if necessary Catholics must insist upon and demand their rights as citizens at the polls. Societies are not to be permitted to enter church wearing their regalia, unless the church is formally recognized by such societies, having a priest at their head. Church property will not hereafter be controlled by trustees, but shall be transferred to the Bishop. The pastoral has elicited much comment from the Press of the city, both editorially and through communications.

Last evening Rev. Mr. Toobush, a Unitarian minister, before a large audience, made the pastoral the subject of his discourse, and took strong grounds against it.

This morning Bishop Gilmour published a letter defending and explaining the pastoral at length, and concludes with this proposition to the School Board: That the Catholics shall build their own school-houses and place them, during school hours, under the entire control of the Public School Board, during which time no religious instructions shall be given; but before or after school hours religious instruction shall be permitted. The teachers of said schools shall be Catholics, and be paid by the School Board.

The weather is extremely cold to-night, and the thermometer marks 5° below zero.

SENATOR POMEROY.

Report of the Special Committee of the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The report in the case of the Special Committee, to investigate the charges against Senator Pomeroy, made its report to-day at 4 o'clock. There is little new to say in regard to it. The majority, consisting of Senator Frelinghuysen, Alcorn, and West, concur in a report which makes some generalizations of the testimony, and draws some conclusions, but recommends no action. All the charges of bribery or attempts at bribery except two are considered together, and the report says that if the charges of bribery in each of these cases were admitted proven still there was no evidence connecting them with Senator Pomeroy. The evidence in the case of Simpson, who says Pomeroy agreed to pay the expenses of one Laughlin, a delegate from the settlers on the Cherokee neutral lands in this city, in consideration of Simpson's vote, is reviewed at length. The report says that if the truth of Simpson's story were admitted it would not be a case of bribery, though it might be held to be an appeal to an improper motive. There was some difference in the committee on this point, but in the other cases above alluded to the committee was unanimous. The majority of the committee think, in reference to the main charge made by Mr. York, that it is not sustained by the evidence. Allusion is made to the evidence of a conspiracy to secure the defeat of Mr. Pomeroy. They think that the burden of the proof rests on Mr. York. Mr. Vickers reaches almost the same conclusion as the majority of the committee, only he is a little more inclined toward a verdict of guilty. He says he cannot feel satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that Pomeroy was guilty. He presented his individual views in a separate paper. Mr. Thurman believes that the testimony proves corruption in the cases of Simpson and York, but under all the circumstances he does not feel called upon to make any recommendation of action to the Senate.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Utah Central Railroad is again blocked with snow.

Rev. Father Cull, of Saratoga, widely known as "the Parish Priest," died yesterday.

A majority of the Massachusetts Legislative Committee on the subject of woman suffrage will report to-day in its favor.

Alexander Kirkland, one of the oldest merchants of Baltimore, died there on Saturday, aged eighty-nine years.

Howard A. Yerst, a brakeman on the Reading Railroad, was crushed between two cars while coupling them, yesterday morning.

A German, whose name is supposed to be Weissman, blew out his brains with a pistol on Sunday evening, in Philadelphia.

The Hollis wool-pulling and drying establishment, burned in Watertown, Mass., yesterday, was insured for $40,500.

The Republicans of Saco, Me., re-elected Edward P. Burnham Mayor, by 294 majority, and carried every ward in the city, yesterday.

Hannah Munsie, a patient in the lunatic asylum in Toronto, Ontario, committed suicide on Saturday night by cutting her throat with a penknife.

Rev. Dr. Milton Badger, for thirty-seven years Secretary of the American Home Missionary Society, died in Madison, Conn., on Saturday night.

The deficiency in the accounts of the late Post-master at New-Orleans (Mr. Lowell) amounts to $54,000, $19,000 of which are on the money-order account.

A Congressional collector of autographs sent his book to Mr. Oakes Ames, who wrote, with his signature, "Put what you have where it will do the most good."

John F. Marshall, a bailiff, in Keenansville, Ontario, was struck by some unknown person on Saturday night with an ax back of the head and killed.

The thermometer in Chicago yesterday morning marked one degree below zero. The telegraph reports extremely cold weather throughout the North-west.

The wool-pulling establishment of J. H. Hollis in Watertown, Mass., was mostly destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. Loss, $75,-000; insurance, $20,000.

The United States Consul at Nassau, N. P., gave a brilliant reception in honor of Washington's birthday, on Saturday, Feb. 22. Most of the British officials attended the reception.

A row of wooden buildings on Water-street, Exeter, N. H., was burned on Sunday. They were occupied as business places and dwellings. Loss about $20,000, mostly insured.

The wooden-ware manufactory of the Union Manufacturing Company in Toledo, Ohio, was burned yesterday morning, together with its contents. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $16,000.

Gen. Edward Johnson, who served in the Florida and Mexican wars, and in the rebel army, died in Richmond on Sunday. His remains are lying in state in the Capital, and the funeral will take place to-day.

The State Department is informed of the death on Feb. 3 of Lieut.-Commander Walter Abbot, United States Navy. He was Executive Officer of the United States steamer Alaska, of the Asiatic Squadron.

Robert A. Lee committed an outrage on the person of an Italian lady, who had just arrived at Piedmont, on the Union Pacific Railroad, with her infant child. The ruffian escaped, but if caught he will be lynched.

Ira Bliss, the depot-agent at Burnside, Conn., who was robbed and beaten by Oscar Graves and John Dynes, about ten days ago, died of his injuries yesterday. His assailants are under arrest, and will now be indicted for murder in the first degree.

A bloody affray occurred in Carthage, Jefferson County, N. Y., on Saturday night, in which six men took part. Richard Cummings stabbed Peter McQuillan seven times, one gash measuring over eleven inches in length, from which he probably cannot recover.

An agent who went to the east coast of South America to investigate the rumors of gold discoveries, returned to Salt Lake, recently, and some of the leading mine operators and capitalists of that city left suddenly for New-York, a few days afterward, in consequence of misrepresentations.

Base-Ball.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—The professional base-ball players held their annual convention at the St. Clair Hotel, of this city, to-night, Robert Ferguson, of the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, presiding.

Delegates were present from the Atlantics, of Brooklyn; Athletics, of Philadelphia; Baltimore Club, of Baltimore; Boston Club, of Boston; Mutuals, of New-York; Maryland Club, of Baltimore; Philadelphia Club, of Philadelphia, and the Resolutes, of Elizabeth, N. J.

The Convention adopted a new Constitution and by-laws proposed by Harry Wright of the Boston Club.

The Ryan ball was adopted as the regulation ball, and nine games were decided for the championship.

A proposition to do away with fair fouls was lost.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: R. Ferguson, President; J. N. Garrigham, Vice-President; N. E. Young, Secretary, and Harry Wright, Treasurer.

Messrs. McBride, Wright, and Hayhurst were appointed the Committee on the championship, and Messrs. Hall, Smith, Young, Garrighan, and Ferguson the Judiciary Committee.

The convention adjourned, after selecting Boston as the place of their next annual meeting.

Nearly a Great Fire.

Shortly before 11 o'clock a kerosene lamp exploded in the office of Geo. Williams' great saw-mill and lumber-yard, No. 340 Front-street. The fire was, however, extinguished before it reached any of the timber stored in the yard, and a great fire prevented.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Geneva Award in the House of Commons—No Recognition for Spain in England.

LONDON, March 3.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Julian Goldsmid put the question, of which he gave notice last week, in regard to the excess of the Geneva award over the actual losses sustained by the United States, and what steps had been taken to procure a remission of such excess.

Mr. Gladstone replied that he was glad to have the opportunity of correcting a prevalent mistake. The American Government, he said, had claimed £6,000,000 damages; but the Geneva Tribunal had awarded a little more than half that amount. The Tribunal had, under the terms of the Treaty of Washington, the choice of two methods of payments; one the reimbursement of individual losses, and the other the award of a gross sum. It decided to adopt the latter method. Following precedents, Her Majesty's Government could not go behind that decision.

The explanation was received with cheers.

Viscount Enfield, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, answering an inquiry from Mr. Whitwell, stated that it was the unanimous opinion of the Cabinet that no Government admitting of recognition had been established in Spain.

The debate on the Dublin University bill was postponed until Thursday next.

In the House of Peers to-night Lord Campbell moved an address to the crown, asking that all treaties with foreign Powers be presented to Parliament six weeks before ratification.

Earl Granville opposed the motion. He declared, on the authority of the greatest lawyers in the land, that the constitutional change thus proposed was an interference with the prerogative of the crown, and he proceeded to demonstrate the inconvenience it would cause, and its utter impracticability.

The Marquis of Salisbury supported, and Lord Selburne and the Earl of Lauderdale opposed the motion, which, after further debate, was negatived without a division.

Gigantic Fraud on the Bank of England Discovered.

LONDON, March 3.—The discovery of the immense frauds on the Bank of England causes the greatest excitement in financial circles. It is impossible to state the amount of the forgeries, or the ramifications of the operations of the swindlers, as everything is involved in mystery, and the police authorities maintain the strictest secrecy in their investigations. The Bank of England has issued a notice cautioning the public against negotiating certain specified five-twenty and ten-forty United States bonds, aggregating in amount $220,000. It is thought that the forgeries were perpetrated by a ring of American swindlers, and not by one person, only as at first supposed. A person arrested this morning on suspicion of being a party to the frauds, proved to be only an innocent clerk. The discovery of the forgeries was altogether by accident, and was brought about by the Messrs. Rothschild noticing in some bills of exchange a difference in the color of the ink from that ordinarily used. The bills themselves were so neatly executed that they would have escaped detection. The reward for the arrest of the forgers has been increased to £2,500.

LATER.—It is now believed that the frauds on the Bank of England will reach $1,000,000.

Departure of the Ex-King and Queen of Spain from Lisbon.

LISBON, March 3.—The ex-King and Queen of Spain, with their children and all their Italian servants, embarked at noon to-day on the frigate Roma. They were accompanied to the pier by the King and Queen of Portugal, the princes and princesses of the royal family, the dignitaries of the court, and the members of the Portuguese ministry. The royal personages took an affectionate leave of each other. As the ex-king stepped on the deck of the Roma, salutes were fired from the shipping and the shore. At 1 o'clock the Italian frigate weighed anchor and proceeded down the Tagus amid the acclamations of the multitudes of spectators who crowded the quays and piers and buildings near the shore.

The Roma sailed for Genoa, but will call at Gibraltar and the French ports on the way.

The Spanish servants of the ex-king took their leave of the royal family, and returned to Madrid this afternoon.

The Situation in Spain—The Insurrection Growing Stronger.

PARIS, March 3.—President Thiers has issued rigorous orders to prevent the introduction of arms into Spain across the French frontier.

The Spanish mails are several days behind time.

Le Figaro reports that two bands of Carlist insurgents have entered the province of Madrid.

BAYONNE, March 3.—The news received here from the northern and north-eastern provinces of Spain, mostly from Carlist sources, shows that the insurrection is growing stronger every day.

The situation at Pampeluna is critical. A rising of the Federalists is apprehended within the city. The national troops withdrew on Saturday into the citadel, and the commandant threatened to bombard the town if the Federalists revolted. The Carlist chiefs, Olio and Dorregarray, with 4,000 men were within three miles of the walls. The garrison numbers 3,500 men. The reinforcements sent by Gen. Pavia deserted on the March.

The Carlists under Seballo recently defeated a Government force commanded by Celzinelty, near Tornera. The latter lost several officers and twenty privates killed. Celzinelty retreated to Barcelona.

The insurgents are rapidly organizing their increasing forces in the Basque Provinces, Navarre, Catalonia, Valencia, and Arragon.

The armory at Vittoria, formerly under the command of Gen. Moriones, has been reduced by desertion from 2,000 to 1,000 men.

It is reported that a Carlist band has penetrated to the vicinity of Araujuez, twenty-eight miles south-east of Madrid.

MADRID, March 3.—In the Assembly to-day a bill was presented by Señor Castelar re-establishing the Spanish Legation at Berne.

The *Imparcial* says a column of troops, while pursuing the Carlists in the Province of Lerida, suddenly mutinied and refused to continue the pursuit.

Still Debating the Constituent Power in France.

VERSAILLES, March 3.—In the Assembly to-day the debate on the Report of the Committee of Thirty continued. The Left attacked M. Dufaure and the Monarchists generally, and insisted on further explanations from the Government.

President Thiers, unable longer to remain silent, asked for an adjournment, giving notice that he would address the Assembly to-morrow.

The French Arsenals Replenished.

PARIS, March 3.—It is announced that the French arsenals are now replenished, and all the material of war lost during the late conflict has been replaced.

The Spanish Republic and Emancipation.

LONDON, March 3.—The special correspondent of the London *Echo* writes from Madrid that a decree abolishing slavery in Porto Rico is impending, and that one of the first acts of the Constituent Cortes will probably be to proclaim emancipation in Cuba.

The Memphis and El Paso Railroad Bonds Case in Paris.

LONDON, March 3.—The case of the Memphis and El Paso Railroad bonds has been set down for trial, before the Criminal Tribunal of Paris, on March 4. Gen. Fremont and six others have been arraigned on a charge of swindling, by the sale of fraudulent and worthless bonds to the extent of $6,000,000. Exposures, not unlike those which characterized the Credit Mobilier investigation, are expected. Gen. Fremont has been cited to appear, but answers that he cannot get to Paris in time.

The Chief-Justiceship of Mexico—Lerdo Congratulated by President Grant.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 20, via HAVANA.—It is supposed that the recent election for Chief-Justice resulted in no choice, no candidate having received the necessary number of votes. Congress will very probably have to elect the Chief-Justice.

Mr. Nelson, United States Minister to Mexico, made an official visit to President Lerdo on the 10th of February, carrying to him the congratulations of President Grant on his (Lerdo's) election to the Presidency. President Lerdo said that he hoped the friendly relations existing between the countries would remain forever.

Goods are now expressed in one day between the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz.

THE INAUGURATION.

Great Crowds of People in Baltimore—A Cordial Reception.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—Every train on all the roads centering here was crowded to repletion to-day, and specials were run in every intermission of the regular trains. About 2,000 people stopped over here, preferring the surety of accommodations at the Baltimore hotels to the uncertainty of entertainment in crowded Washington. The outside organizations which have made this city their head-quarters are being feasted and fêted by local associations. The State Fencibles and the Entre Nous Club of Philadelphia Republicans, to the number of over 200, are entertained in grand style at the Carrollton, by a Democratic club of this city. At 6 o'clock this evening the Fencibles marched to Monument-square, headed by their splendid band, and, in the presence of over 5,000 of the citizens, went through the manual exercise and some few manœuvres. The Old Guard of the troop, under command of James Page, a veteran of 1812, and a citizens' command of seventy-five, accompany the Fencibles.

The Preparations in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The trains which arrived here to-day and to-night were all heavily loaded, and there is now an immense throng of strangers in the city. Thousands in addition to those already here are expected to arrive to-morrow morning. The midshipmen from Annapolis will reach here in an early train, and the present arrangement is to have them leave for their quarters at the Naval Academy in an early afternoon train. Several regiments of soldiers will also be here early to-morrow morning. Many civic organizations are also here, the members of which have been visiting prominent places of interest throughout the day. The hotels are all overcrowded, and a great many citizens have tendered rooms to their guests. Temporary structures have been erected along the avenue in front of the establishments of merchants and others, to afford an opportunity to witness the grand parade to-morrow. Among the prominent volunteer military organizations here are the Boston Lancers, the Albany Burgess Corps, and the Sumner Corps of Boston. The detective force of the city is on the alert to prevent thieves and desperados from coming into the city, and a close watch is kept at the depots for this purpose.

A stand has been erected on Pennsylvania-avenue directly in front of the executive mansion, from which the President will review the troops, to-morrow, as they return from the Capitol at the close of the inauguration ceremonies.

The West Point cadets will parade to-morrow near the residence of Gen. Sherman, where they will be reviewed by the General and other distinguished officers of the army.

Many persons who have failed to obtain quarters here have located themselves in the neighboring cities of Georgetown and Alexandria, and at other points in close proximity to Washington, and will be here early in the morning.

Gen. Barry, Grand Marshal of the inaugural procession, has issued a notice inviting the attention of all organizations who are to march in the procession that the head of the column will be put in motion precisely at 10 A. M., and to urge upon them the necessity of their being in line at their appointed places not one minute later than 9½ o'clock A. M.

The weather to-night is very cold, but clear, giving the prospect of a bright day to-morrow.

If Congress remains in session all night, the President will remain at the Capitol, returning to the executive mansion at 9 o'clock in the morning.

The inauguration ball-room is completed. Workmen are busy to-night waxing the floors and completing the gorgeous decorations of the interior.

The Hartranft Club, of Philadelphia, are here, the guests of the Young Men's Republican Club of this city.

Several colored organizations are also here.

The veterans of the Mexican war, who will participate in the exercises, will number about 150 men.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, March 4—1 A. M.—The area of lowest barometer, that was Sunday night off Cape Hatteras, is now east of Maine, and the pressure has very generally risen from the Middle and Southern States westward; fresh and brisk north-west winds, with partly cloudy and clear weather, prevails on the South and Middle Atlantic coasts, and the same, with clouds and snow, over New-York and New-England; fresh northerly winds, with clear weather, prevail over the Ohio Valley and northward; falling barometer, with rain, is reported from Oregon; very cold, clear weather, with light winds, over Minnesota and Lake Superior. The temperature has fallen very generally over the entire Mississippi Valley and eastward to the Atlantic, but only slightly so in Maine; it has risen somewhat on the Western Gulf coast, where light south-east winds have been reported.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-York and New-England on Tuesday, rising barometer, fresh and brisk north-west winds with cloudy and clearing cold weather; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, diminishing north-west winds, and generally clear, cold weather; for the South Atlantic States, Ohio Valley, and lake region, clear weather, and diminishing north-west winds; for the Western Gulf States, falling barometer and cloudy weather; for the North-western States, falling barometer, fresh and brisk southerly winds, rising temperature, and cloudy weather.

The Union League of America—Resolutions on the Late Gov. Geary.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Union League of America met here this afternoon. In the absence of ex-Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut, the First Vice-President, Col. Wm. A. Cook, of Washington, was called to the chair, and Col. Thomas R. Rich, of Maryland, was appointed Secretary. Resolutions in respect to the memory of the late Gov. Geary, who was President of the League, were adopted. After remarks by Messrs. Jennings, Bodine, Dukeheart, Nesbit, Day, Keeler, Bigelow, Rich, Lewis, and others, resolutions in favor of civil public rights were proposed by Mr. Nesbit, unanimously supported by the members and adopted. Much enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings. The purpose was very decided to keep up the organization, and render it efficient in the future.

The league then adjourned to meet in April, at Philadelphia, when officers will be elected.

SAMANA BAY.

Impressions of the Country—Puerto Plata—Bay of Samana and the New Town—The Plebiscite.

[We publish to-day the following interesting series of letters from San Domingo, as forwarded by our special correspondent. This correspondence arrived by the steamship Tybee on Sunday, and would have appeared yesterday had not the purser, J. R. Van Dusen, deliberately prevented our receiving it. He declined to give the packages to our agents when the vessel was boarded off Staten Island, under the plea that he had been ordered to deliver them at the TIMES office in person. The purser came ashore about 9 o'clock that night with our packages, took them home with him, and could not be found until noon yesterday, his excuse for his inexcusable conduct being that he thought no newspaper office was open at that hour of night—9 o'clock. The delay in these letters does not destroy their interest, but the attempt of the purser to suppress them calls for some better explanation than he has yet been pleased to afford.]

Puerto Plata—Its Business and its Surroundings.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PUERTO PLATA, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1873.

The steamship Tybee, bearing with her a crowd of commercial pioneers, speculators, and correspondents, arrived in this harbor of Puerto Plata yesterday morning. It possesses no advantages whatever for shipping of modern tonnage, and exists commercially only on sufferance. There must be some channel of communication for the rich planters around Santiago, some port where their tobacco, their coffee, their sugar, their mahogany, their lignum-vitæ, their chocolate, and their hides could be exchanged for the dainties and the luxuries which gladden the Creole heart. Had it not been for the absolute necessity of the situation, Puerto Plata, though coeval with Cristofero Colon, the discoverer, would have ceased to be. For it is very small as a harbor, and very shallow, so that vessels of any size are compelled to lie outside, in the roadstead, between the reef of savage rocks on which the Atlantic thunders and the bay itself. The city stretches out, in a picturesque, irregular manner, along the line of the shore on the eastern side, its expansion in other directions being prevented by a magnificent hill, that springs up almost perpendicularly from the water's edge to a sheer height of 3,000 feet. It is thickly wooded from base to summit, with trees of strange barbaric names, many of which will prove of great value in ship-building, in carpenters' and cabinet work. From the cabin of the Tybee, where I write this letter, my eyes fall upon the Dos Hermanos, a schooner of 175 tons, which was built in the City of San Domingo by an Italian firm doing business there. The wood is extremely hard, and yet not too heavy, resisting the inroads of the teredo as perfectly as Moulmein teak or African oak. The schooner is copper-fastened, and every particle of copper in her came from Italy, having been in the first place imported there from England, where it arrived from heaven alone knows what quarter of the globe. Most of the fittings are American, and yet despite the price paid for these things, and for the copper used in her, she was built for $18,000. The wood used in her construction is called virra, and is by no means the best, though no doubt very good. But San Domingo is the very head-centre of the world for lumbermen, and the man who explores its forests and gives to science and to commerce a truthful list of the great treasures of these woods will deserve well of his countrymen. At present nothing is exported save lignum-vitæ and mahogany. Three hundred years ago the Spaniards discovered the value of these two kinds, and brought them into notice. The supply is still kept up, but though there are others equally beautiful and valuable, no attempt seems to have been made to bring them into the magic circle of commercial activity. The superb mountain that proudly faces the little bay is so completely covered with forest growth that its geological nature remains a secret to the distant gazer, though I dare guess that it is granite from the bold configuration of its ridge, which, like the rest, is quite hidden with trees. On the eastern side of the bay a spit of rocky ground runs out for some distance to the sea and here, on the highest point, the Spaniards, in days long gone by, built a fort, which, though semi-ruinous in condition, is still maintained as a military station. The Dominican garrison turned out to greet our entrance into the harbor, and we certainly expected that they would return our salute, but they did not, for reasons which we better understood when we visited the place and saw the rusted cannon rotting in the redoubts. As the Tybee is the only American steamer visiting the island with any regularity, our arrival was quite an event, both socially and politically, and we received visits from the Finance Minister, the Captain of the Port, the Governor of the city, several leading merchants and men of distinction. I had the pleasure of some conversation with his Excellency the Minister of Finance, Señor Curiel, and learned from him that the vote upon the Samana Bay Company contract had just been taken throughout the Dominican Republic, and had been indorsed with an almost overwhelming unanimity. Baez sent round members of his Cabinet to explain the matter to every one, and also, I believe, to induce them to vote, which they were reluctant to do. It was not that they were adverse to the scheme, for, on the contrary, it is viewed with universal favor. But they are afraid to vote; they believe, many of them, at least, that by voting they render themselves liable to pay some tax, just as down South and in the South-west many of our ignorant whites refused to fill up the census papers, thinking that if they wrote anything down they put themselves in the hands of the authorities, without appeal. This denseness of ignorance is pretty general all over the island, and therefore when the people have to be taught something by the Government there is no other way but through Cabinet Ministers, whom the people know and accept as leaders. Señor Curiel told me that he held meetings in the plaza and read the contract three several times, explaining its claims separately, and showing clearly the great advantages that must accrue to the Dominican Republic. The books of election were then opened in the town hall, and every citizen presented himself and had his name inscribed as voting yes or no. There is no particular hurry about the measure, the Dominicans being a languid race of the lotos-eating order, but in three weeks' time all the citizens had been polled, with a result of one negative and 1,005 affirmative. The gentleman who inscribed himself as unfavorable did so not because he disapproved, but that it seemed a fine, bold, chivalrous thing to do, and people, especially the señoritas, would talk about him and applaud his courage. The fact is that the people of San Domingo look upon the advent of go-ahead Americans as a perfect rain of gold and good things, and evidently expect that the Samana Bay Company will enable them all to swim in luxury, and to be clothed in purple and fine linen, and to have all that the tropical heart can desire.

Still, there is a decided feeling in Puerto Plata against Samana, but this proceeds entirely from the foreign mercantile houses, principally German agencies, of Hamburg and Bremen firms. I made a point of calling upon them, hearing their opinions, but could learn nothin

St. John's Daily Times, Tuesday, March 4, 1873

Foreign.

From our Special Correspondent.

BAY OF SAVANA, SANTA BARBARA, } Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1873. }

Here we are upon the proposed site of the new town, and never was mortal so grateful for a resting-place. All who are either adventurous enough to be prepared or want to be prepared for the tropical sun. To the left the hills of Santa Barbara Peninsular sweep like the bow of a gigantic war-canoe, all who are afraid of yellow fever keep away from the neighborhood of the Bourne Bay Company's depot, and at present the Company's agent, Mr. Halsey, and a few Spanish officials are the only white residents. Of the latter, Don Alfonso Ramirez, the Governor, is the most important personage, and I am sure that I shall be grateful to him for the rest of my life. Upon my arrival I found myself in a state of high fever, and was carried ashore in a hammock, and conveyed to the Governor's house, where I was put to bed and carefully nursed by his wife and daughters. Under the kind care of these ladies I soon recovered, and in a few days was able to walk about the town, which consists of a few wooden houses, a store or two, and a large shed, which is to be the Company's depot. The Governor's house is the largest building in the place, and is a very fine one, with a large garden attached to it, in which I am sure that I shall spend many happy hours. The Governor's family consists of his wife and two daughters, the elder of whom, Dona Inez, is a most beautiful girl of about 18 years of age, with a figure like Juno and a face like Venus. Her younger sister, Dona Maria, is a pretty little girl of 14, who is very fond of me, and I am sure that I shall be very fond of her. Dona Inez is also very fond of me, and I am sure that I am very fond of her, and I am sure that I am very fond of her, and I am sure that I am very fond of her

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 3.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 Western Union	88	100 N. Y. C. & H...s3.	102⅜
200 do	88	500 do	102⅜
[illegible]		100 Rock Island	c.113
[illegible]		200 Erie Railroad	c. 64⅜
[illegible]		100 Tol. & Wab.	73
[illegible]		3300 Lake Shore	92
200 Pacific Mail	57	[illegible]	
[illegible]		1100 Union Pacific	34½
[illegible]		200 B., H. & E.	c. 8⅝
[illegible]		100 C., C. & I. C.	40½
[illegible]		300 Ohio & Miss.	45
100 Panama	108	[illegible]	

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$12,000 Missouri 6s	94	100 C. & N. W. Pf..b.c.	89
5,000 N. C. 6s, is. to N. C. R. coup. on	60	400 Pac. Mail SS. Co.	51
2,000 N. Y. S. 7s, B. L. R.	108	100 do	b.c. 51
2,000 U. P. 1st	b.c. 86½	500 do	52
1,000 Albany & S. 2d	97½	800 do	52
2,000 Mich. S. S. F.	104	100 do	52
1,000 Buff. & Erie N.	98	300 do	52
500 Mich. S. 2d	99½	1000 do	52
2,000 Cent. Pac. G. B.	104	100 do	51½
2,000 U. Pac. 10s, I. y. l.	72½	100 do	c. 51¾
2,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st	100	100 do	51½
2,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st	95½	500 do	51
2,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d	92¾	100 do	50½
1,000 Tol. & W. C. C.	87½	100 do	50¾
2,000 P. F. W. & C. 1st	104½	300 do	50½
2,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st La Crosse Div.	91½	200 do	50½
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st St. L. Div.	90	300 do	50½
5,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s C. x int.	89¾	100 do	50
10,000 B., H. & E. 1st	b60 40⅛	200 do	50
5,000 N. Missouri 1st	91½	100 do	50
45 Bank of N. Y.	133	100 do	50¾
20 Bank of Com.	116	300 do	50½
15 Am. Ex. Bank	112	300 do	50
25 Merchants' Bank	116⅜	500 do	49⅞
40 Bank of Republic	110½	800 do	49⅞
20 Fourth Nat. Bank	111½	500 do	49⅞
25 Ninth Nat. Bank	105	100 do	c. 50
5 Del. & H. Canal	123	100 do	50⅛
200 Maryland Coal Co.	23¾	100 do	50¾
200 Penn. Coal	230	100 do	51½
100 Consolidation Coal	51½	100 do	51¾
200 do	51½	300 do	51
100 do	b.c. 51½	300 do	51
100 Mar. Land & M.	16	300 do	51
100 N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	102⅝	300 do	51½
[illegible]		[illegible]	
100 Panama R.	b.c. 108	[illegible]	
100 West. U. Tel.	b.c. 88⅞	[illegible]	
[illegible]		200 Harlem Railroad	129½
[illegible]		100 Erie R.	b.c.c. 64⅝
[illegible]		200 U. Pacific	b.c. 34⅞
[illegible]		100 Bost., H. & E.	b.c. 8⅝
[illegible]		100 Del., L. & West.	101⅜
[illegible]		100 Chic. & R. I.	113⅜
10 American Express	68	[illegible]	
25 U. S. Express	b.c. 74	100 Mil. & St. Paul	53
15 Michigan Central	106½	100 do	b.c. 53
200 Tol., W. & W.	b.c. 72	100 do	52⅞
[illegible]		10 Chic. & Alton	110½
[illegible]		100 Miss., K. & T.	b.c. 35
[illegible]		100 Pac. R. of Mo.	b.c. 52
70 L. S. & M. So. R.	92	100 A. & Pac. Pf.	b.c. 23⅝
[illegible]		300 Ohio & Miss.	b.c. 44⅞
[illegible]		200 Col., C. & I. C.	b.c. 39⅝
[illegible]		200 Clev. & P. G.	b.c. 89⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2¼ P. M.

$12,000 U. S. 6s C., '81	118⅛	$25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	116⅜
100 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	116⅜	600 U. S. 5-20 C., '68, s.	116⅛
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. n.	114⅞	1,000 U. S. 10-40 Reg.	111⅛
81,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	114⅞	25,000 U. S. 6s C.	114⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12¾ O'CLOCK.

200 Western Union	87¾	100 Pacific Mail	51⅜
200 do	87¾	100 do	c. 51⅜
1700 do	87⅞	500 do	51⅜
400 do	87⅞	100 do	51⅜
200 do	c. 87⅞	100 N. Y. C. & Hud.	102⅞
200 do	87⅞	100 do	102⅞
200 do	87⅞	300 do	102⅞
200 do	s3. 87⅞	100 Lake Shore	s3. 91⅞
[illegible]		[illegible]	
200 Pacific Mail	c. 49⅞	400 do	c. 91⅞
[illegible]		200 Erie Railroad	c. 64⅞
[illegible]		1200 Union Pacific	34⅞
[illegible]		100 B., H. & Erie	s3. 8⅞
[illegible]		200 Rock Island	113
[illegible]		100 Ohio & Miss.	b3. 44⅞
[illegible]		300 C., C. & I. C.	39⅞
[illegible]		100 Pacific R. of Mo.	52⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$12,000 Tenn. 6s, old	81	200 Tol., W. & W.	b.c. 72
1,000 do	80½	300 Un. Pac. R.	b.c. 34⅞
4,000 Tenn. 6s, new	80¾	1000 do	34⅞
2,000 S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. & July	20¼	100 do	34
100 Consol. Coal of Md.	51½	100 do	34⅞
100 do	51½	300 Erie Railroad	63⅞
100 New Cen. C. Co. b.c.	44⅞	700 do..bet. call.	63⅞
100 Quicksilver Pf.	45	200 do	63⅞
100 American Ex.	67	100 do	63⅞
500 Harlem R.	b.c. 127	100 do	63⅞
200 W. U. Tel. b. c.	c. 87⅞	100 do	63⅞
[illegible]		[illegible]	
100 Panama R.	b.c. 110	600 L. S. & M. S.	b.c. 91⅞
600 Pac. M. S. S. Co.	c. 51⅜	100 do	91⅞
[illegible]		[illegible]	

200 Pac. M. S. S. Co.	51⅜	700 Lake S. & M. S.	91⅞
[illegible]		100 C., C., C. & I. R.	80⅛
[illegible]		100 H. & St. J. R.	b.c. 44⅞
[illegible]		100 Chi. & R. I. R.	113⅞
[illegible]		300 do..bet. call	113⅞
[illegible]		200 Clev. & P. Guar.	89⅞
300 Mil. & St. P. R.	53⅞	600 Del., L. & W. R.	101
25 N. Y. C. & H. R.	102⅞	100 do	100⅞
1500 do..bet. call	102⅞	100 B., H. & Erie	b3. 8⅞
[illegible]		200 C., C. & I. C.	b.c. 38⅞

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

900 Western Union	86⅞	700 Union Pacific	34⅞
[illegible]		200 Erie Railroad	63⅞
[illegible]		300 Rock Island	112⅞
[illegible]		500 Lake Shore	91⅞
1100 N. Y. C. & Hud.	102	[illegible]	
600 Harlem	127	100 North-western	81
200 Panama	110	100 do	b3. 81
100 do	113	100 North-west. Prf.	88⅞
300 Pacific Mail	51	300 St. Paul	53
[illegible]		200 St. Paul Pref.	73⅞
[illegible]		300 Tol. & Wabash	72⅞
[illegible]		1000 Bost., H. & Erie	8⅞
[illegible]		200 Ohio & Miss.	44⅞
[illegible]		200 C., C. & I. C.	39
200 Consolidated Coal	51⅞	100 do	38⅞
300 do	51⅞	200 do	38⅞
1400 do	52	100 do	38⅞
100 H. & St. Jo. Pref.	64⅞	100 Atlan. & Pac. Prf.	23⅞

MONDAY, March 3—P. M.

The Money market has an ugly look to-day, especially on the Stock Exchange, and some very heavy sacrifices have been made on Pacific Mail and some of the Railroad Stocks, on forced sales, to close out hypothecations. It is rumored that some of the great Money-lenders are caught with Pacific Mail on advances at 60 ₩ cent. or upward, which they cannot turn into Cash except at a severe loss. They have had such a prolonged harvest of extra Money rates, however, in carrying over Stocks or in lending Exchange upon them, they can afford this temporary backset. The Stock fell 8 ₩ cent. this morning from Saturday's price, which was 13@15 ₩ cent. below the early sales of last week. The lowest point in the morning was 49 ₩ cent., from which there was a subsequent recovery to 52@52½ ₩ cent. The Railroads and Western Telegraph fell 1@2 ₩ cent., in sympathy with the Pacific Mail break, and the same cause influenced the calling in of Money loans through the Street, for renewals on fresh margins at a sixteenth to an eighth of one ₩ cent. a day. There was altogether more trouble and cost in making up the accounts of the Stock Brokers than usual of late, and a resulting discouragement among the speculators outside the Exchange. Erie Stock, although fairly supported in London, shared in the general decline in this market to-day.

The pressure for Money also affected the Foreign Exchanges, and 60 days London was not over 108@108¼ ₩ cent. for ready Cash, and sight Bills 108¾@109 ₩ cent. On the other hand, the Gold speculation showed exceptional firmness; sales at 115@115¼ ₩ cent., and this in turn kept up the Public Funds of the Coupon classes dealt in abroad. The Treasury advertises to buy $3,000,000 United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund in March, and to sell $6,000,000 Gold—a million and a half every Thursday.

Late in the Afternoon there was a partially better feeling in the Money market, and a little more steadiness in prices at the Stock Exchange, though with continued heavy sales of Western Telegraph, Erie, Lake Shore, New-York Central, &c. At 4 o'clock P. M., on the close of the Exchange Room, the following quotations were made, as compared with Saturday Afternoon:

Closing Quotations—MARCH 3.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	113¾	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	116¾	117
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	116¾	116¾
American Gold	114¾	115
Bills on London, 60 days	108¾	108¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	103	101¾
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅜	112
Pacific Mail	57¼	51¾
St. Paul Preferred	73¾	73½
St. Paul Common	53¼	52¾
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅜	44¾
Western Union Telegraph	89¾	86
Erie	66¼	62¾
Union Pacific	34¾	34¾
Lake Shore	92¾	91½
C., C. and Indiana Central	40¼	38¼
Toledo and Wabash	73¾	72¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph	45	44⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 3, 1873.

Gold receipts	$734,132 39
Gold payments	223,370 18
Gold balance	37,437,692 37
Currency receipts	411,400 90
Currency payments	1,006,085 10
Currency balance	21,795,475 84
Customs	410,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₩ cent., reg., '81	116⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114⅞
6 ₩ cent., coup., '81	118⅛	5-20 reg., '67	115
5-20 reg., '62	116	5-20 coup., '67	116⅜
5-20 coup., '62	116	5-20 reg., '68	115
5-20 reg., '64	116	5-20 coup., '68	116⅜
5-20 coup., '64	116	10-40 reg.	111⅛
5-20 reg., '65	116	10-40 coup.	112xd
5-20 coup., '65	117	5s coup., '81	113⅞
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	114⅞	6s Currency	114⅞

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board, to-day, for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	80½	Ark. 6s, funded	39
Tenn. 6s, new	80¾	Ohio 6s, '81	104
Va. 6s, old	44	Ohio 6s, '86	106
Va. 6s, Con. bds.	55	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n.	105¾
Va. 6s, Def. bds.	15	N. Y. Coup. Loan	105¾
N. Car. 6s, special tax	18	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '73	108
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July	20¼	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '74	107
S. Car. 6s, Apr. & Oct.	24	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '75	107
Missouri 6s	94	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '77	107
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss.	90	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '78	107
Mo. 6s, Asylum bds.	90	N. Y. 6s, C. L., gold, '87	114
Connecticut 6s	101	N. Y. 5s, Can. L., '74	100

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 3.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97½	98
City 6s, new	100⅜	101
Camden and Amboy	121½	122
Pennsylvania Central	60⅛	60½
Reading	115½	115⅝
Lehigh Valley	60⅜	61
Catawissa Preferred	44⅞	44⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅞	26⅞
Northern Central	40⅞	41
Lehigh Navigation	37⅝	38
Lehigh Gold Loan	9½	91⅞

The Delaware and Hudson Company add $5,000,000 to their present Capital of $15,000,000, for the extension of their Railroad connections North of Albany, and for other improvements. The new Stock is to be distributed after April 1 to the old stockholders, then of record, in proportion of one share to three shares, at par value.

Of the great Joint Stock Banks of London, six of the oldest and wealthiest are under unlimited liability, and six under the Limited Act of Parliament of 1862. The former pay very large Dividends to Stockholders for their individual responsibility for the administration and liabilities of the Banks. These liabilities, on Deposits and Bills Accepted, are as follows, compared with paid-up Capital and Reserve of Profits. We give the figures, for convenience, in Federal Money:

	Capital.	Reserve.	Deposits and Bills.
Westminster	$10,000,000	$5,000,000	$149,653,000
National	1,500,000	400,000	37,705,000
London Joint	6,000,000	2,335,000	92,700,000
County	5,491,000	2,745,600	106,091,000
Union	6,333,000	1,832,000	105,265,000
City	3,000,000	750,000	31,465,000
Total	$38,324,000	$13,322,000	$522,819,000

The frauds last week on the Bank of England by one or more American adventurers are reported to amount to £200,000 sterling. The forgery first discovered was on the bills of Messrs. Rothschild. The swindlers have not been arrested, but $220,000 of the Money is traced to the purchase of United States Bonds, against the circulation of which the Bank has issued a notice of warning.

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To those who wish to REINVEST COUPONS or DIVIDENDS, and those who wish to INCREASE THEIR INCOME from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend the Seven-thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as well secured and unusually productive.

The bonds are always convertible at Ten per cent. premium (1.10) into the Company's Lands at Market Prices. The rate of interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 8¼ currency, yielding an income more than one-third greater than United States 5-20s. Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the post-office address of the owner. All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

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No. 1 Exchange-court.

THE SCANNELL TRIAL.

Rebuttal Evidence for the Prosecution—The Case Drawing to a Close.

The trial of John Scannell for the murder of Thomas Donohoe was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Brady.

The evidence, in rebuttal of the testimony for the defense, was commenced by the prosecution. George Y. Witson testified that he knew the prisoner for many years, and saw him frequently since the death of his brother Florence, but noticed no particular change in his manner or demeanor from what it was before that event.

Nelson Post gave evidence that he was personally acquainted with the prisoner for years, and had seen him daily since Florence died, but his manner was unchanged. Wilson Oakley gave corroborative testimony.

Hiram Humme stated that he was proprietor of the Bull's Head Hotel, which John Scannell frequented. Since his brother's death he played "poker," his favorite game, four or five evenings in the week, and generally lost.

Amos J. Chamberlin testified that he knew John Scannell for fifteen years, and did not remark anything unusual in his demeanor after the death of his brother. He met the prisoner on the night of the shooting, and, during a conversation in relation to the election, he (Scannell) said that he would vote for Grant. His manner was then the same as usual.

John Nesbitt testified that Donohoe was in the habit of calling him "John." The witness was in company with the deceased on the night of the shooting, and the object of the testimony was to prove that the words, "Come on, John," spoken by Donohoe at the time of the shooting, were addressed not to the prisoner, as the defense endeavored to establish, but to Mr. Nesbitt.

Dr. James R. Wood testified that he was one of the physicians in charge of Bellevue Hospital, and attended Florence Scannell, both in the hospital and at his house up to the time of his death. He had frequent interviews with the prisoner at the time, and observed that he was very sympathizing, affectionate, and attentive to his brother. The first few days after the shooting he was very much excited, but in his conversations with him it never struck him that he was laboring under any mental excitement. A few days after the death of his brother he called upon the witness, and thanked him for his kindness to Florence during his illness. Witness cautioned him to have nothing more to do with Donohoe, and he promised that he would not. Scannell always manifested great grief, but there was nothing in his demeanor to indicate insanity. Witness made no special examination into his mental condition.

Dr. Morris A. Henry stated that he was Police Physician attached to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station. He first saw John Scannell at the station, on the evening of the 3d of November, 1871. He had a conversation with him, and as a result of that conversation Scannell permitted his wife to see him. Witness was present at the interview between the prisoner and his wife. It was affectionate, and there was nothing emotional in his manner. He had three or four interviews with him subsequently, and their conversation was in regard to his health and general condition. He saw him at the Tombs afterward, and in consequence of a remark made by Mrs. Scannell that the prisoner looked wild and excited, he examined him particularly. He saw nothing in his manner, conversation, deportment, or physical appearance to indicate unsoundness of mind. Since his incarceration in the Tombs he was more communicative than he was at the station-house, but he always appeared to be perfectly rational.

On cross-examination by Mr. Beach, he said in some cases it was necessary to have repeated careful examinations of patients in order to determine their sanity or insanity. He did not believe that strong mental-emotion would produce insanity. In a general way, as a medical practitioner, he made sufficient examination of, and had sufficient communication with, John Scannell, to judge of his sanity at the time. He did not give his opinion as an expert, but from the prisoner's manner and conversation he formed the impression that he was rational. He did not notice any symptoms of jaundice when he saw him at the station-house.

Dr. Louis A. Sayre testified he attended the prisoner in a professional capacity, but not for any nervous or mental disease. He did not remember having attended him when suffering from convulsions, and having injected morphine into his neck.

Dr. Wm. T. Nealis testified that when Scannell was brought to the Tombs he was dejected and nervous, and complained of pains in his body, but since then he visibly improved.

The court then adjourned.

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WAITRESS.—THREE YEARS' CITY REFerence for competency and good behavior in last place, (a family that entertained largely;) age, twenty-six; wages, $18; understands her duties perfectly. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

WAITRESS, &c.—AS WAITRESS OR chamber-maid; experienced in either capacity; is willing and obliging and has excellent City reference. Call at No. 180 West 18th-st., second house, rear.

WASHING.—A COMPETENT WOMAN will do family washing at her own house; everything done in first-class manner; goods delivered and collected in any part of the City; good City reference. Call at No. 404 East 23d-st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN will take ladies' or gentlemen's washing to her own house; is a first-class laundress. Call at No. 135 West 30th-st.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

Having enlarged our Mourning Department, and stocked it with all the novelties of the season in Mourning Goods, we are prepared to offer choice selections of Grenadines, in satin stripes and figures; Alpacas, in all the grades; Empress Cloths, Draps d'Alpine, d'Ete, and de Paris; Cachemire d'Ecosse, Poplins, &c., &c. Also, a full line of Crape Goods, Collars, Caps, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Ruchings, &c., &c.

Mourning orders and outfits completed, and delivered to any part of the City and vicinity in the shortest possible time.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.;

OPENING WEEK.—SMITH'S PATTERN Bazaar, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st., begins MONDAY. IMPORTED NOVELTIES for the season. Everything new; superb toilets. The MAGIC COSTUME, the grand feature of the season, beautiful and convenient; patterns, with cloth models, ONE dollar each, now ready. Subscribe for SMITH'S Illustrated Pattern BAZAAR, just out, $1 per year; best fashion magazine in the world; sale-rooms open until 7 P. M., for two weeks. A. B. SMITH, No. 914 Broadway, New-York.

TO THE LADIES.

By a new and wonderful process, we are

RENOVATING

SOILED AND FADED DRESSES,

(silk or woolen,) by dyeing them to perfection and applying on them, in all colors, the most exquisite patterns. Sprays, stars, and stripes, have been selected for this season.

Our Colors are Guaranteed Indestructible.

Respectable agents wanted in every city in the United States. Apply at store,

NO. 1,193 BROADWAY,
WHERE SAMPLES CAN BE SEEN.
H. BONGRAND & CO.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

BOOK-KEEPER OR CLERK.—BY A married man; a position in a banking-house preferred; can furnish references of character if desired. Address E. A., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPER.—AN EXPERIENCED book-keeper with first-class references, desires a position. Address Box No. 3,648 Post-office.

COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN and wife in a gentleman's place, the man as coachman and gardener; is willing to be generally useful; the wife as cook or up-stairs servant; both have excellent references, &c.; are trustworthy and reliable persons. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried man as coachman and groom; is sober, honest, and obliging; his wife would do washing or make herself useful if required, as she has but one child; City or country; good references. Address T. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A Protestant young man; is steady, honest, and sober, and understands City driving and the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; unexceptionable City references. Inquire for P., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY a young man, as coachman and gardener, and is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country. Address M. C., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant single young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference from last employer. Call or address E. F., No. 19 West 28th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED coachman, French, single man; understands his duties thoroughly; many years' unexceptionable reference. Call or address No. 8 East 31st-st., Bradley's stable.

COACHMAN.—A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, who is perfectly competent and reliable, sober and honest, wishes a steady place; good reference given. Inquire for M., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A Protestant single man, fifty-six years of age; can milk, work in a garden, and generally useful, at low wages; very good City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARried man, no family; can give seven years' City references; is a good and careful driver; will be found willing and obliging. Address W. G., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; turns out stylish; no objection to the country. Apply at 121 West 45th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; BEST of City reference from his last employer who is going to Europe. Address, two days, P. B., box No. 219 *Times* office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman not long in this country; understands the care of horses and carriages. Refers to Mr. Mitchell, of Mitchell, Vance & Co., No. 597 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man of long experience; understands his duties thoroughly in City or country; first class City reference. Call or address M. B., No. 17 East 30th-st.

FARMER OR COACHMAN AND GARdener (with cottage.)—By a temperate and respectable man, married, one child; understands all branches of farm-work, operating machinery, care and driving of horses, gardening, &c.; has good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

FARMER, &c.—DAIRY AND POULTRY, by a Scotchman and wife, (with cottage to live in;) understands all branches of farm-work, machinery, breeds, and breeding of stock; can also lay out a gentleman's place and keep it in good order; wife well experienced in butter-making and care of poultry; best recommendations from last employers and others. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FARMER.—BY A COMPETENT SINGLE man, with six years' reference from last place, as farmer, or to do general work about a gentleman's place. Address J. C., Box No. 35 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

FARMER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN OF first-class abilities; wife an excellent dairy-woman; no incumbrance. Address D. J. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY ONE THOROUGHLY skilled in approved culture, exotic and hardy grapery, exotic plants, &c., with vegetable routine and distinctions, laying out of flower gardens and lawns, planting and grouping trees, shrubs, &c.; also arranging of flowering and foliage plants for effect; also can superintend the building of horticultural and commercial plant-houses, heating by hot water or flues; has unexceptionable references in this City. Any one requiring a man of my abilities, call on or address W. B. H., No. 876 Broadway, New-York, in the store.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, WHO has had an extensive experience in laying out and beautifying pleasure-grounds, growing grapes under glass and in the open air, the culture and management of green-house and store plants, also the thorough management of a vegetable garden and farm; satisfactory testimonials. Apply or address A. DUFF, No. 9 John-st., New-York, for three days.

GARDENER—OR WOULD ACT AS coachman and gardener; a man who thoroughly understands the entire charge of a gentleman's place, whose character will bear the strictest investigation as to capability, honesty and sobriety; one in family. Address D., Gardener, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FLORist and landscape gardener, German, single; is fully competent, and has had charge of green-houses and graperies; can give first-class recommendations; would like to take charge of some private place. Inquire at Nos. 697 and 743 Broadway, in flower-stores.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A Protestant man; long experience and good reference; has a small family; wife as first-class dairy woman and poultry-raiser; would take a farm on shares or rent a good farm. Address J. M., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, who has a thorough, practical knowledge of hot and cold graperies, plants, &c.; character will bear the strictest investigation as to sobriety and capability. Address J. K., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, thoroughly practical in all departments; green-house grape-growing; all kinds of work out-doors; would take charge of the farm if required. Address F. L., in the florist store, No. 878 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, PERfectly understanding vegetable, fruit, and flower gardening; willing to make himself useful. Address T. R., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN OR FARM-WORK.—By a young man with good recommendations; can do farm-work, milk, care cattle; also, care, groom, and drive horses, assist in garden, &c.; is industrious, temperate, and obliging. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman; can milk; thoroughly understands horses. Apply at Norton's, No. 3 Whitehall-st.

VALET.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS VALET; has no objection to travel; first-class City reference. Address H. M., Box No. 26 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG German man as waiter or valet, or would take care of an invalid gentleman, in all of which capacities he has had experience; prefers going to Europe with a family; excellent references. Address G. H., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, (GERMAN Protestant,) as waiter in a private family or private boarding-house; willing, sober, and obliging; City reference. Call or address No. 8 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PARISian, middle aged, as waiter; will make himself useful in a private family; speaks and writes his language well; could instruct children in French. Address L. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED waiter, who can give the highest recommendations from her last employers, wishes a situation in a private family. Call or address at No. 621 6th-av., first floor, French Office.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man as first-class waiter in a private family, City or country; unexceptionable reference of four to ten years from former employers. Address J. [illegible]

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN GRIFFITH and GEORGE W. WUNDRAM, comprising the copartnership of Griffith and Wundram, bankrupts.—William P. Abendroth, the assignee in bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the bankrupts above named, having presented to the Register in charge of the proceedings in this bankruptcy, a statement setting forth that, at the sale at auction on the 28th day of January, 1873, of the property of the bankrupts mentioned and described in the said statement, certain property of the estate in bankruptcy of the bankrupts to the amount of $45,927 was struck off to the said William P. Abendroth: Notice is hereby given that by an order of this Court, made in this bankruptcy on the 27th day of February, 1873, it has been referred to Isaac Dayton, the Register of this Court in bankruptcy in charge of the proceedings in this bankruptcy, to take proof of the facts set forth in the said statement; and that a hearing will be had upon the said statement before the said Register, at his office, No. 323 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of March, 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, where and when the creditors of the said bankrupts may show cause, if any they have, why the said William P. Abendroth should not be allowed to become the purchaser of the said property of the estates in bankruptcy of the said bankrupts, as so above stated, struck off to him for the sum above stated without accountability to the said creditors, or any of them, for his use or disposition of the same.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES S. ASPINWALL, Bankrupt, No. 3,963.—In Bankruptcy.—To the creditors of James S. Aspinwall, the bankrupt above-named.—Notice is hereby given, that by an order of this Court, made in this bankruptcy, on the 28th day of February, 1873, the matter of selling the stock of goods of James S. Aspinwall, the bankrupt above-named, at private sale, was referred to the undersigned, the Register of this Court in Bankruptcy, in charge of the proceedings in this bankruptcy, to examine into the said matter, on proof, on due notice to the creditors, and to make an order, if, in his judgment of the undersigned, for the best interest of the estate of the bankrupt, that George M. Olcott, the Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt, may sell the stock of goods, wares, and merchandise of the bankrupt, consisting of drugs and chemicals, constituting his stock in trade in the store and premises lately occupied by the bankrupt at No. 86 William-st., in the City of New-York, at private sale, under the direction of the undersigned, and on such terms, and in such manner as to the undersigned shall seem proper. And that a hearing will be had upon the said matter, and the proofs in relation to the same will be taken before the undersigned, on Thursday, the 6th day of March, 1873, at 11 o'clock in the morning, at the office of the undersigned, No. 323 Broadway, in the City of New-York, when and where the creditors will be heard in relation to the matter of the said sale.—Dated, New-York, Feb. 28, 1873.
ISAAC DAYTON,
Register in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID W. MANWARING, Junior, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by David W. Manwaring, Junior, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of March, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, corner of Nassau-street, rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of February, 1873.
mh4-law2wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that by an indenture bearing date the 28th day of February, A. D. 1873, JAMES Y. DE WOLF, on behalf and with the consent of three-fourths in value of the creditors of the said James Y. De Wolf, assigned all his estate and effects whatsoever to Daniel E. Owen, of Fordham, in the County of Westchester, and State of New-York, as trustee, upon trust for the benefit of all the creditors of him, the said James Y. De Wolf, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the forty-third section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated this 28th day of February, A. D. 1873. DANIEL E. OWEN, Trustee,
No. 233 Hudson-street and No. 390 Sixth-avenue, New-York City. mh4-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD HAGAN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward Hagan, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of a creditor, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of February, A. D. 1873.
ELLIS N. CROW, Assignee,
No. 145 Sullivan-street, New-York City.
f18-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARTHA ROBY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Martha Roby, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 21st day of February, A. D. 1873.
THOMAS D. ADAMS, Assignee,
f25-law3wT* No. 149 Church-st., New-York.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 4, at 8 o'clock. JAMES RIKER, Esq., will read a paper on *The Early History of Harlem.* ANDREW WARNER,
Recording Secretary.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

The NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, desires the services of a few FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS MEN to act as solicitors in the Metropolitan District. Those who heretofore have not been engaged in the business of life insurance are preferred.

WANTED.—A PERSON OF REFINEMENT as a companion, and to act as housekeeper in a family of three, living a short distance from the City; a widow preferred. Address, with references, H. C. MEYER & CO., No. 43 Gold-st., New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse; one who thoroughly understands taking care of young children, and can do plain sewing; good references required. Apply at No. 25 North Washington-square.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK, ONE THOROUGHLY acquainted with the business, to go to Trenton, N. J.; single man preferred. Inquire of S. T. BEQUA, Park Hotel, corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., between 9 and 12 o'clock Tuesday.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL FOR general house-work on a farm; only two persons in family. Apply to-day at No. 33 Irving-place.

GIRLS OF ALL NATIONALITIES may hear of good situations at Mrs. STOCKWELL'S Intelligence Office, No. 1,303 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS first-class waiter; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at No. 349 4th-av.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN Association requests merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and business men generally, who are in want of book-keepers, entry clerks, salesmen, office clerks, copyists, office boys, porters, &c., to make application to WILLIAM F. LEE, Chairman Employment Committee, [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—NO THOROUGHFARE—Mr. W. J. Florence, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Paleman.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUGHING IT—Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Fawcet, Mrs. John Wood.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK—Mr. E. Sothern, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Katherine Rogers.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—AMIE—Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. Geo. Clarke, Miss Clara Morris.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD—Mr. M. Smith, Mrs. Clara Jeanings.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. C. W. Reval, Miss Fanny Beane.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mr. Leffingwell, Mlle. Diani.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—MASKS AND FACES, &c.—Buckley and Sharpley's Minstrels.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

EAST-SIDE ASSOCIATION HALL.—CONCERT—Miss Clara Louise Kellogg.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, one annum.....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.....3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 33d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The letters of our special correspondent from San Domingo will be found to contain a great deal of novel and interesting matter. Our correspondent simply narrates what he saw and heard in regard to the commercial resources of Samana Bay and Peninsula. He furnishes the data on which he has based conclusions extremely favorable to the future of the enterprise, and should anything be learned to modify these conclusions, the public may rely on getting it fully and explicitly stated. It would be well for intending settlers to keep in view our correspondent's advice in regard to the kind of people who are needed in the new commercial colony. Men of practical ability in any branch of productive industry, from market gardening upward, will evidently have a fair chance in and around Samana. People who go on the chances of something unusual turning up, without any effort of their own, had better stay at home. The native Dominicans afford plenty of that class already, and have the advantage over the American professor of the art of doing nothing, that they can support themselves on the spontaneous products of the soil, and live without being fastidious in the matter of house accommodation.

Senator POMEROY can hardly congratulate himself on the report of the committee in his case. No action is recommended, but the report is not a vindication of POMEROY'S character. The evidence is very much mixed. YORK, who is the main accuser, confesses that, in his denunciatory speech, he told many lies. On the other hand, POMEROY admits that he gave YORK money, and makes a very weak account of his motives for doing so. SIMPSON, another of POMEROY'S accusers, seems to have succeeded in proving bribery and attempted bribery in POMEROY'S interest, but he cannot trace the crime to POMEROY himself. The fact that the report is unanimous in recommending no action, proves that there has been no attempt at white-washing.

The system so freely indulged in by legislative bodies of calling for reports on every conceivable branch of public business, does not, as a rule, greatly conduce to public enlightenment or administrative reform. Senator TIEMANN secured, last night, the passage of a resolution of inquiry directed to Controller GREEN, which may, however, be productive of a great deal of good. This relates to the amount of assessments vacated in this City, and to the causes which have led to the tax-payers being saddled in this way with unnecessary burdens. It is, perhaps, not generally known that there are several lawyers in New-York who make it a special part of their business to discover flaws in assessment awards, and who take the cases of property-owners into court on the speculative agreement of getting twenty to twenty-five per cent. of the amount of the assessment after they have been successful in getting it vacated. The extent to which the City is made to pay for technical omissions or irregularities in the process of levying assessments will certainly excite astonishment when it has been brought to light in a comprehensive report.

There is a strong probability that the miserable and vexatious squabble known as the Modoc war is at an end. Terms of peace have been submitted to the belligerent occupants of the now celebrated "lava bed," and have been accepted. The Modocs will retire, after a surrender to the military authorities, to a reservation in Arizona, Indian Territory, or Southern California. As a preliminary to this, the chiefs are desirous of enjoying a holiday trip to see the "Big Chief" at Washington. It will be pretty generally concluded that a compliance with such a request would seem too much like rewarding rebellion, by fêting the rebels, to have a wholesome effect upon the "wards of the nation."

The printed copy of the charter, as passed by the Assembly, shows amendments in several minor points not covered by the general reports. Among these alterations are the following: The objectionable phrase under the provisions relating to the Board of Aldermen about "regulating traffic in the public parks," has been stricken out; the incumbency of placing the Bureau of Assessments under two departments, has been corrected by transferring it, as at first proposed, to the Department of Finance; the irrelevant word "audit," in the title of the Board of Apportionment, has been replaced by the term "estimate." There is, as we have already indicated, scope enough for further amendments in detail on the part of the Senate. In their anxiety to canvass the measure thoroughly, however, it is to be hoped that Senators will not listen to pleas for interminable delay. The office-holders interested in defeating the charter wish for nothing better than an endless series of deputations and an avoidance of the real merits of the measure itself by a skillfully-contrived course of adjournments.

In order to force some slight action on the Louisiana question, "Gov." MCENERY yesterday sent a telegram to the President of the Senate, that one MCMILLAN had been elected United States Senator from that State. Mr. MORTON suggested that the message might more properly have been sent to a newspaper, and the Senate laid the document on the table.

The tedious whirl of the concluding hours of the Senate was yesterday relieved by the appearance at the bar of Mr. B. F. BUTLER, accompanied by two other representatives, who formally impeached Judge DELAHAY, of Kansas. The Judge's offense is drunkenness. In addition to, and probably in consequence of, this, he has got into the hands of some as precious scoundrels as Kansas produces—which is saying a great deal. BUTLER'S conscience only works at long range, and it enables him to see the vices of a Kansas Judge without difficulty. When he was inspecting the Credit Mobilier matter he turned the instrument wrong end foremost, and it produced the effect of a reversed telescope.

President Grant's Second Term.

President GRANT enters on his second term under favorable auspices. The difficulties which surrounded the Government when he first took his seat, and which were greater than he himself then understood, have nearly all disappeared, and none of anything like equal magnitude have arisen in their stead. No foreign question presents any prospect of embarrassment. The process of reconstruction, which four years ago was involved in deep perplexity, has been completed. The principle of equality in civil and political rights has been embodied in the Constitution, and its authority acknowledged, without a dissenting vote, in a national election. The State Governments of the South have been perfected; representation has been again fully granted to them; political disabilities—the last trace of the rebellion in the laws of the country or the condition of the South—have been substantially removed. The President takes his position to-day sustained by a popular majority in all but six States of the Union, and including all but two of the ten States which went into rebellion. And for this condition of things he is himself largely entitled to credit. It was his firm and prudent administration of the law that brought political disorders to an end in the South; it was his sagacious counsel that secured the passage of the amnesty act, and it was his proven moderation, patriotism, and sense of justice that won for the Republican ticket the very considerable support it received from the Southern whites.

On the prospect thus presented the country may congratulate itself. It may do so, also, on the complete failure of the opposition to fasten upon the President any of the numerous charges so freely indulged in during the campaign. There has been a period of painful and disgusting disclosures at Washington, and we have seen characters hitherto without blemish hopelessly stained. But the President, concerning whom no libel was too base, no slander too extreme for the license of unscrupulous enemies, is untouched. His usefulness to his country is, therefore, unimpaired. He will retain the profound respect his fellow-citizens have conceived for him. Nothing could be of more value to him in the performance of his duties.

We believe Gen. GRANT'S second term will add as much to his reputation as his first has. In his first term he has established the confidence of the country in his fidelity, his disinterestedness, his firmness, and general good sense. He has met the great problems presented to him in an excellent spirit and with marked success. In his next term he will probably have fewer large questions to deal with, but if any present themselves, the country will feel sure that he will meet them with prudence and with frank regard for the wishes of the people. But it will not be necessary for extraordinary questions to arise to enable President GRANT to add still more to the debt of gratitude and esteem the country already acknowledges to him. He has shown that his capacity for exhibiting in the discharge of the ordinary duties of his office unusual strength of character and elevation of purpose may well confer lasting benefit. If he can carry out, in the spirit he has thus far shown, the radical reform of the civil service which he has inaugurated, he will do a great deal toward strengthening and improving the political system of the country. That he will continue as he has begun is not open to doubt. He will move no faster than he can move and carry his most trusted and necessary advisers with him. But that he will continue to move with steady fidelity to his original purpose of making "honesty and efficiency, and not political activity, determine the tenure of office," there is happily no reason to question.

It is plain to every one that the President possesses to-day far more facility in the work of his office than he had four years since. It would be strange if he did not. With great resoluteness of purpose, he is eminently a teachable man. He is an apt student of character, too, and he has gained much valuable knowledge of both the strength and the weakness of the men who surround him. The next four years are likely to have much of the character of a transition period. The country has abundant reason to expect that the President will respond with the same good sense and sincerity he has heretofore shown to the demands which that period may make upon him. We could hardly have a safer man at the helm in calm or stormy times.

The Republican Party.

No one who watches public events with a fair share of attention can have failed to observe that the Republican Party has been called upon to pass through a very trying ordeal during the past few months. Success had produced its usual fruits—it had given it great power, and made it many enemies. For more than a year past there has scarcely been a day on which it has not been bitterly assailed. Last Summer an organized and determined effort was made to overthrow it. Some of the journals which once had represented it suddenly turned traitors, and exceeded its natural foes, the Democrats, in the violence of their attacks and reproaches. We were told by the New-York *Tribune* that "party lines were broken," and, by way of proving it, that paper falsified its entire previous history, and became a rabid Democratic sheet, as it had ever since remained. In its early course it ruined the reputation of its "founder," but that was a lesson which had little significance for his successors, who have no reputations to lose—or, at least, no reputations from which they would not willingly part. In this City there is no journal which is so implacable or unjust a foe to the Republican Party, for the notorious venality of its Democratic rival long since deprived it of every vestige of influence. The most careless and easy-going community in the world will not attach much importance to the expressions of a journal which is one day sold for a house in Fifth-avenue, and another for a sum of money paid directly into an exhausted exchequer.

Besides these open foes of the Republican Party, it has had many enemies within its own ranks. We need not recall the history of the last Presidential election. Everybody remembers how, at one time, there seemed scarcely any limit to the faithlessness of our avowed friends. They went to bed Republicans and woke up Democrats—only they disguised their Democracy under the innocent name of "Liberalism." A Liberal Republican is only a Democrat who has not the courage to avow his real principles. He means to destroy his opponent if he can, but he will do it, like an Italian bravo, by stabbing him in the back. Of such enemies the Republican Party had to face an abundance last year. Nor were its troubles over when the election came to an end. There were some men who had been much trusted and whose good names were deemed beyond reproach, who had fallen under the influence of these great corporations which, as Gen. HAWLEY has truly said, threaten to debauch, if not to ruin, the country. When they were first attacked, almost everybody believed them to be entirely innocent. It was incredible that men who had so long possessed the public confidence in an eminent degree should have held any traffic with lobbyists or bribers. The theory that a rich corporation should have "friends in Congress" ought to have had no weight with them. Few can be blamed for believing in the integrity of men who were implicitly trusted by the entire American people. Even now, there are men who say that their acts were not reprehensible. But what is to be said of their own conflicting explanations of these acts? If you are to defend their conduct, how are you to justify their varied excuses of it? To take a few shares of stock below its market value may not be in itself clear proof of bribery—but when the accused person denies that he ever saw or touched the profits, and they are afterward found in his pocket, what is to be said for him?

These circumstances have thrown a certain degree of reproach upon the Republican Party, and yet it is a reproach which the party itself does not in the least deserve, and consequently it is one from which it will speedily recover. The party has kept its faith with the nation. It has broken no pledges. It may not have realized all the expectations of its more advanced members, but it must be remembered that it has had its work to do under circumstances of unexampled difficulty. It had a great war to conduct amid the most savage opposition. If anybody wants to recall examples of furious enmity to our Government, he need not go to foreign journals for them—let him turn over the pages of that corrupt and unprincipled sheet which in this City assumes to represent the Democratic Party. The success of the war only intensified the hatred of the disloyal Democrats. They have never forgiven the Republican Party for suppressing treason at the South. Since 1865 the Republicans have inflicted a fresh series of defeats upon the Democrats, although the latter could boast of deriving strength from that curious abortion known as "Liberal Republicanism." Twice their attempts to gain possession of the Federal Government have been frustrated. In local as well as national affairs constant humiliation has been brought upon them. In 1871 their leaders in this State were proved to be men who were either swindlers themselves or in collusion with swindlers. It fell to our lot to expose these swindlers—if it is not a crime to mention that fact—and we have been rewarded with their enmity ever since. The best certificate of the thoroughness with which our work was done is to be found in the vindictive hatred of most of our City contemporaries, a hatred which at least we have never sought to appease. Whatever else these chivalrous foes may assert, they can never say that we have tried to lessen their animosity, or have been otherwise than proud of their resentment. We, in fact, have merely fallen in for a share of the virulence with which the Republican Party has been assailed. After a heavy siege, that party to-day stands firmly established in the confidence of the people. Its foes are sleepless, but the people are always just; and luckily for all who have the right on their side, the people have a habit of talking over public affairs among themselves, and are by no means led blindly by the newspapers. They will not condemn a great party because of the offenses of a few of its members. They will not believe, at the bidding of a few heedless journalists, that SCHUYLER COLFAX is as bad as TWEED. The Republican Party will yet perform great services for the country, and live to inflict renewed disappointments on the disorderly and famished faction which calls itself by a new name, but which is essentially the Democratic Party of 1864.

Journalism in Turkey.

It is hardly to be considered a sign of Turkish progress that the liberty of the Press should have been so seriously checked as it has been of late at Constantinople. What with the new railways, financial reforms, religious toleration, increased trade with Western Europe, and other tokens of improvement, we have become accustomed to the idea that Turkey was coming forward rapidly, and that she was not going to turn out so very "effete" after all. This impression has been strengthened by tidings of the great increase of newspapers there—since, in spite of all that can be said to the contrary, civilization regards such an increase as a symptom of advancing enlightenment. But it seems we ought to qualify our estimates, so far as they are founded on the development of the Press, for reasons that have just been made known to us. The correspondent of a Parisian journal, writing from Constantinople under date of Jan. 29, gives a number of carefully-prepared statistics, which, at all events, set the matter in a far different light from that in which it has been commonly viewed. On this authority it appears that there were, two days before he wrote, thirty-three papers published in Constantinople. Of the thirty-three, seven only are European—that is, three French dailies, two English and French dailies, one medical monthly, and one French and Italian illustrated weekly. Then, there is a weekly official commercial paper, in French and Turkish. Of the twenty-five others, seven are Turkish, three being dailies; six are Greek, of which four are dailies; one is Turkish, printed in Greek letters; and three are Turkish, printed in Armenian letters. There is, besides, one Armenian daily, four Armenian bi-weeklies, one weekly Bulgarian, and one Hebro-Spanish. Thus we have an imposing total of sixteen daily newspapers. But, alas, on going further into the figures the effect of this total is sadly impaired; for the entire maximum circulation of the whole of these journals proves to be no more than 20,000 copies.

Yet even were this circulation undisturbed, matters might be better than they are. This, however, the Turkish authorities cannot bring themselves to permit. They do not, indeed, bring the bowstring in play to punish offending editors; but they suppress their journals, without a word of warning, in the most arbitrary manner, and the proceeding is hardly ever followed by a successful appeal. The *Levant Times*, (English and French,) which is one of the best and most popular dailies in the East, has just been suspended, its offense consisting in the publication of an article on the liberty of the Press. The affair has created much indignation and some astonishment, since there has been reason to expect, of late, an increased measure of toleration. KHALIL SHERIF PASHA, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and, as such, official censor and, if he likes, extinguisher of the Press, is the head of what is called the "Young Turkey," or Progressive, Party; it was thought that he would be the last man to meddle with the papers. But, like many a liberal before him, after getting into power KHALIL PASHA has "craw-fished," and become a conservative. It is cited, in proof of the waning influence of the Western Powers that the earnest request of the British Ambassador, in mitigation of the punishment of the *Levant Times*, only gained a curtailment of three days out of the two months ordered by the decree of suspension. But this is far from being the only act of the kind KHALIL PASHA has perpetrated. A single case might be imputed to some immediately personal motive, or to aggravating circumstances not apparent on the surface. It turns out, however, that within the space of three months this journal-hating Minister has suspended twelve, and entirely suppressed three papers. One of the latter was a comic sheet, which published editions in Turkish, French, Greek, and Armenian, and which his Excellency found much too lively for his taste. Among the suspended papers were both the Anglo-French papers, one being, as stated, the *Levant Times*.

The last number of that journal published contained, as required by law, the decree ordering its suspension. It also contained an article, the audacity of which may provoke even harsher steps than have been taken already. Such a paragraph as this, which we copy from the article, may well stir the wrath of a despotic minister:

"The incriminated article, our readers will remember, was on the liberty of the Press. Nothing could have enforced its arguments more clenchingly than this last act of KHALIL SHERIF PASHA, which is tantamount to proclaiming that under his reign the local Press is not to be allowed even the liberty to discuss 'academically' the subject of the liberty of the Press. Furthermore, His Excellency is evidently determined to convince us that as long as he remains in power no mercy will be shown to the *Levant Times*. He might have taken his motto from BYRON:

You must kiss the rod,
Or if you don't, I'll lay it on, by G—!

We have declined to kiss the rod. It has accordingly descended upon us. The 'Young Turkey party' has not, however, yet succeeded in effacing the Sultan as the supreme power of the State—the only power existing in this Empire which can redress any grievance caused by the abuse for personal motives of the authority which his Majesty delegates to his servants. Therefore, we 'appeal unto CÆSAR.'"

—This, of course, is a direct appeal to the Sultan, and it remains to be seen whether he will stand by or overrule the severe action of KHALIL PASHA.

A Narrow Escape.

There are two Congressional Committees—one appointed by the Senate and the other by the House—with whom rests the duty of selecting a model for the proposed statue of FARRAGUT, which is to decorate the national Capitol. On Thursday last these committees met and endeavored to decide which of the three models submitted to them by the three sculptors, REAM, MACDONALD, and STONE, was least likely to outrage the memory of the departed Admiral and to please the most bitter adherent to the Lost Cause. The friends of Miss REAM had reason to be particularly hopeful, inasmuch as that artist's model had been accidentally broken a few weeks previously, and had thus, in all probability, been rendered less glaringly unlike the human figure in general, and that of the great Admiral in particular, than it must have been before the occurrence of that fortunate accident. The admirers of Messrs. MACDONALD and STONE, on the other hand, felt that however bad the models submitted by those gentlemen might be, the Ream model must be still more shocking to persons of delicate nerves. Each sculptor, therefore, cherished a reasonable hope of the acceptance of his or her model. Their hopes, however, have been blasted, at least for the present. Dazzled—or shall we say stunned?—by the contemplation of the models, neither committee has been able to arrive at any decision upon the matter.

Of the Senate Committee, we are told that two members favored the Ream model; two, that presented by Mr. MACDONALD, while the remaining member held out unflinchingly in behalf of Mr. STONE. The members of the House Committee would have given their votes for Miss REAM, had it not been that they understood that the other committee would refuse to concur with them. They, therefore, divided their suffrages equally between Messrs. MACDONALD and STONE, and, like the Senate Committee, failed to arrive at any choice. Unless arguments can be found sufficiently potent to change the opinions of at least one member of each committee, Washington will be compelled either to go without a statue of FARRAGUT, or else new committees will have to be appointed, and new models submitted.

The nation ought to feel particularly gratified when it reflects upon its narrow escape from another of Miss REAM'S eccentricities in bronze. Of the peculiar characteristics of her Farragut model, the public has not been informed. Doubtless, however, it has some original and striking peculiarity, which rendered it powerfully fascinating to the House Committee, and little less so to the graver Senators. Possibly the nose of the model had been broken off by its recent fall from the hands of a terrified cartman, and had been hurriedly replaced in a reversed position. To a Congressional art committee, a statue with its nose upside down would undoubtedly appear as original and impressive a work as the Mills statue of JACKSON, mounted on his celebrated trick mule. At all events, no one will deny that the hand of chance in connection with a clay FARRAGUT'S nose, would be likely to produce a more satisfactory result than could reasonably be expected from the more baleful hand of the Wisconsin sculptor. Whatever may have been the charm of the Ream model, it failed, however, to fascinate the requisite number of committeemen, and for the present we are comparatively safe from any bronze illustration of the Darwinian theory, cunningly put forth under the pretext of honoring the memory of our greatest naval hero.

MINOR TOPICS.

The pension-claim lawyers would do well to take warning by the fate of one of their number named JERRY L. TAYLOR, who was recently convicted of fraudulent practice, in the United States Court, at Trenton, N. J., and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, in addition to a fine of $100. According to the testimony, it appeared that TAYLOR had been employed by a poor widow to collect a pension-claim of $300, and that he had succeeded in his effort; but instead of handing over the amount to his client he endeavored to retain possession of it by a mean device. In passing sentence, the Judge who tried the case said there was no extenuating circumstance. TAYLOR'S crime would have been more severely punished but for the fact that he has a wife and children. We have in this City at least a score of so-called lawyers who would some day be in the State Prison, serving out sentences for similar offenses, if their victims could be induced to follow the example of the poor widow at Trenton.

Individuals who strew fragments of their fellow-citizens about the streets ought to be made to comprehend that they exhibit, in so doing, a gross disregard of decency. It is not at all uncommon for an arm, or a few ribs, carelessly tied up in brown paper, to be found on the sidewalk, where they have been dropped by some medical student who has no further use for them. The other day a human foot was found on the corner of Lexington-avenue and Twenty-third-street, and on inquiry it proved that a gentleman residing in that neighborhood had undergone amputation of his foot, and that some person—presumably a servant with a morbid dislike of useless articles—had tossed the foot into the street. Of course, in so large a City as this, citizens must frequently undergo amputations, but these cast-off limbs ought to be decently disposed of, and not tossed into the gutter to disturb the nerves of the public.

The accidents of the past Winter, and the general conviction that very many of our public buildings are improperly constructed, has rendered a New-York or Brooklyn audience peculiarly liable to become panic-stricken. An illustration of this occurred in Brooklyn on Sunday night. A large audience was assembled in the Academy of Music to hear Rev. Mr. TALMAGE preach. A noise as of something breaking was heard to proceed from the roof, and the audience at once rushed for the doors, under the impression that the roof was about to fall in. Had it not been for the presence of mind of the preacher, a terrible calamity would undoubtedly have ensued. The noise which produced the alarm was caused by the snow sliding off the roof, and unless the audience had been ready to believe that the Academy, like some other public buildings, was ready to fall into ruins, so commonplace an incident would have excited no attention.

The complaints that have been made of the mismanagement of the ferry from Jamesslip to Hunter's Point, have not, in all cases, been well grounded, but of the great need of reform in the management of the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry, which belongs to the same company, there can be no doubt. On the New-York side there are two slips, while there is but one for the use of the boats of this line on the Long Island side. As a consequence, boats can be run with regularity only once in fifteen minutes. The company undertakes to run them every ten minutes, but as but one boat can land at a time at Hunter's Point, little is gained by this arrangement. The new slip ought to be constructed immediately, and new boats should be built to take the place of the old-fashioned boats, with boilers twelve or thirteen years old, which are now in use.

The proposed establishment of "diet kitchens" as adjuncts to the City dispensaries will lead, let us hope, to greater results than the benevolent ladies having the matter in charge at all contemplate. It is the first time in the history of New-York that a combined movement to obtain better food for the poor, especially the sick poor, has been set on foot. When the poor shall have been provided for and the subject of better food thoroughly ventilated, we may perhaps look for an entire revolution in our cooking system. The Bridgets and Marys of our day, who demand and get their $18 to $20 a month wages for furnishing badly-cooked meals twice a day, and accompanying the same with a torrent of abuse for the lady of the house, will probably be compelled to know how to prepare a steak or how to boil a potato. Perhaps, also, we may get better bread, and the mortality records will then show a smaller number of deaths from dyspepsia at the close of the year.

We must expect to be beaten in various things at Vienna, but that is no reason why we should not show all the world that we can produce some things as well, if not better, than others. Let our owners of fast horses study the racing programme, and see if the American horse can't beat the field. What says Mr. BONNER, and what says old JOHN HARPER? Next to mixed drinks, in which we beat all the world, American trotters may come in for a grand prize.

St. Patrick's Day without a row! Such is the cheering prospect now held out to the denizens of New-York for the 17th inst. For once the Police Commissioners have triumphed over the processionists, and the route mapped out by the authorities is to be followed by the Irish societies. If only the shamrock now be moderately drowned on that day, St. Patrick, who was a gentleman, will be honored in a manner such as old Ireland herself cannot compete with.

NOTES FROM ALBANY.

Inquiries Addressed to Controller Green—General Business.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY March 3.—Senator Tiemann has added another to the series of legislative inquiries addressed to Controller Green. The Controller is required to make a return of the legal costs and fees and sums paid on orders of court in judgments against the City since he came into office. He is also to make a return of the expenses and revenues of the City markets for the same period, and all the assessments vacated, and the names of the persons in whose favor they were vacated. In addition, he is required to give his opinion as to what legislation is necessary to protect the interests of the City on the several subjects referred to.

The bill in relation to challenges of jurors was discussed in Committee of the Whole in the Senate this evening. Mr. Robertson argued in favor of the bill, showing that it would be in the interests of justice, and would conduce to the procurement of thoroughly impartial juries. Mr. Lewis did not agree with this view. He thought the law passed last year allowing men who had made up their minds on a case to sit on a jury to try it was a most unfortunate innovation, and this bill intended another which, if the judge were a bad one, would certainly defeat the ends of justice. To this it was replied that if the judge were a bad one, justice would not be done any way, whatever mechanical restraints were put on the court proceedings. The debate ranged over the whole ground of jury law, and was participated in by Senators Woodin, Bowen, Robertson, Wood, Benedict, and Lewis. On motion of Mr. Bowen the first section was amended as follows:

All challenges of jurors, both in civil and criminal cases, shall be tried and determined by the Court only. Either party may except to such determination, and upon the writ of error or certiorari the Court may review any such decision the same as other questions arising upon the trial.

Mr. Woodin moved that a third section be added to the bill in these words:

No person on trial for a criminal offense shall be permitted to testify in his own behalf, or in behalf of any person jointly indicted with him, when the party against whom the offense was committed and present at the commission thereof is dead.

The adoption of this provision would have considerably widened the scope of the bill, necessitating an amendment to the title. It would, as was explained by the mover, prevent a murderer testifying in his own behalf. Mr. Robertson replied that the insertion of the clause would probably greatly delay the passage of the bill, and after further debate the proposed amendment was withdrawn. The bill was then ordered to a third reading, and in its amended shape will doubtless be speedily passed.

In the Assembly, the bill reorganizing the common schools of New-York City, known as the Patterson bill, was pushed through the Committee of the Whole by Mr. Husted, and ordered to a third reading. The only important amendment was one offered by Mr. Husted creating a commission to serve without compensation to codify all the school laws and report to the next Legislature. The bill meets with general approval, and will speedily pass the Assembly.

THE CHARTER.

A Hearing of its Opponents' Objections by the Senate Committee on Cities.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—This afternoon a committee representing the mass-meeting at Cooper Institute appeared before the Senate Committee on Cities, to argue over again the questions involved in the New-York charter. The hour named was 4 o'clock, but it was not until some time after that a quorum of the committee was present. Finally, Senators Benedict, Palmer, Weismann, Ferry, Adams, and Tiemann were present, and the first thing to occur was a request from Prof. Dwight for a postponement for one week of the hearing, saying the committee had not yet had time to examine the charter. Mr. John I. Davenport, on behalf of the Republican Committee, spoke against any postponement, saying that the points of difference in the charter had long been fully before the public, for some time had been discussed by the Press, and were so generally understood that no postponement was necessary. Prof. Dwight answered that the twenty-fifth section, as it passed the Assembly, contained matter not before known to the committee. Senator Benedict said there was nothing new in the section, and that it had been published in the New-York papers for some days precisely as it passed the Assembly. Senator Tiemann moved that a week's time be allowed, and demanded the yeas and nays; but Senator Palmer suggested that Prof. Dwight and his colleagues should say now what they desired, and the committee could afterward decide the question of postponement in executive session, and this course was adopted. Prof. Dwight then proceeded to address the committee against the twenty-fifth section, but it was noticed that when he was here before he had contended that the power of appointment should be vested in the Mayor alone, whereas now he was in favor of the Mayor nominating and the Aldermen confirming, which was an untenable proposition with the Seventy a few days ago. He also argued in favor of Spring elections, and three commissioners in the Department of Public Works, and stated that the charter allowed sinecures, which Senator Benedict asked him to point out, but which he could not do, further than to say that it did not give the Controller proper supervising power over salaries. He then went on to declare that the charter could not be defended on the ground of party expediency, and was speaking with some feeling on this point when he was interrupted by Senator Benedict, who said he was making a stronger party speech than he had heard in the Assembly during the debate on the bill. Senator Benedict took occasion also to say that the session is far advanced, and very little more time could be given to this charter, and he would, therefore, request that the committee would state just what changes they desired, and briefly give their reasons for them. Prof. Dwight then sat down, and Mr. Davenport remarked that, as it had been arranged without his knowledge that he was to be Superintendent of Police, he desired to call attention to the fact that in printing the charter for the Senate the amendment of the Assembly limiting the salary of the Superintendent below $10,000 had been omitted by the printer. Gov. Salomon then spoke, admitting the charter to be, on the whole, a reasonably good instrument, but he agreed with all the positions taken by Prof. Dwight. He claimed that the twenty-fifth section had been conceived in the purest partisan spirit, and proceeded to advance the well-known arguments against it, and demanded that the patronage of the City Government should not be placed in the hands of one political party. He was followed by Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, who agreed that the charter was, in the main, a good one, and the points of difference between the several parties in interest could be reconciled by moderate, mutual concessions. He thought there should be two associates with Commissioner Van Nort. The office was too great for any one man, however able and upright. The financial department of the City was very defective; Mr. Green had control of $100,000,000 of indebtedness; he manages more funds than any five banks in New-York, and yet has to do it entirely alone. It was absolutely necessary to have the funds consolidated, and a Board of Finance created, in which there should at least be three and ought to be five men; it should be the duty of these men to consolidate this debt. If such a commission is appointed, they can employ this year in considering the best method of doing their duty, and then next Winter they can present a law which will put the machine in running order. If there should be no other reform than this reform of the Finance Department, it will give us something to be grateful for. As to the political situation, Mr. Schultz said many gentlemen now in the Legislature owed their seats to the Reform element, and those gentlemen had pledged themselves, if the Reformers would co-operate with them, they would not claim it as a Republican victory.

Mr. Dorman B. Eaton drew attention to the 115th section, which purported to create a Board of Apportionment, but it really took away from the legitimate representatives of the people the power of speaking and voting on the tax levy. The men who are to sit on that board had the authority to levy taxes, to raise funds and disburse them. It was an immense power, which should be surrounded by every safeguard which the machinery of the law can supply. Before final action is taken on this tax levy it ought to be allowable for any citizen so wishing to appear before the board and speak out. Unless the widest publicity was given to the composition of the levy and the proceedings of the board, suspicion and distrust would everywhere be excited. The section giving the right to an official to call for an investigation of the affairs of any department on making oath that it is fraudulently managed or is corrupt, Mr. Eaton thought should be amended so as to give this same power to any five citizens making application under like conditions; he was also in favor of making an exception in the case of the Board of Health to having the attorney of the department appointed by the Corporation Counsel. The latter was in some degree a political officer, and it was essential, Mr. Eaton knew from his own experience, that the attorney to the Health Board should be free from political pressure. At the conclusion of Mr. Eaton's remarks, Mr. Hawkins, who represented the Council of Political Reform, asked when he could be heard. The committee, after consultation, decided to give another hearing on Wednesday afternoon. There is a fair prospect that no more time will be wasted after that day in listening to a repetition of speeches which have become familiar to members of the Legislature.

Senator Woodin, Chairman of the Senate Committee, who arrived after the hearing this afternoon, is opposed to any further delay, and a majority of the members of the committee have declared that they are in no further need of enlightenment. The adjournment to Wednesday was granted, in fact, merely as a courtesy, as no one expects to hear anything new or convincing on the subject. A majority of the committee are in favor of reporting the charter to the Senate for passage in very nearly the shape in which it came from the Assembly, and there is no disposition to alter it in any important feature. The report may be made on Thursday, but even if this should prove to be the case, there does not appear much prospect of passing the bill this week. Its progress through the Senate, however, will be much more rapid than it was down-stairs, as there is no disposition to discuss it. There has been a kind of agreement among the Republican Senators that enough has been said on the subject, and they may make such short work of it as to crowd it through this week.

Railroad Disaster.

NORWICH, Conn., March 3.—A collision of two freight-trains on the New-London Northern Railroad occurred this afternoon, two miles above Yantic Station. No lives were lost, but two locomotives and twenty-five cars were completely demolished. Both trains were behind time, and had received instructions from different parties to proceed. Passenger travel has not been interrupted, as trainmen are made at the scene of the disaster. The track will be clear to-morrow.

THE COAL FAMINE.

A Temporary Decline in Prices—Old and New Strikes—Effect on the Iron Trade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1873

A decline of temperature and a report that the great strike of colliers in South Wales was about to be settled suggested a hope that the severity of the coal famine would soon be diminished. House coals in London have indeed fallen from fifty-three shillings to forty-six and forty-eight shillings a ton, but it is doubtful whether they will not go up again. The weather is again cold, with some symptoms of more snow; and it turns out that the great body of masters and men in Wales are by no means near an agreement. Four thousand of the 60,000 men on strike have gone back to work. This is at the Tonda pits. The chief proprietor, Mr. Brogden, M. P., has had several conferences with Halliday, the leader of the Unionists, and has arranged terms with him, which the miners connected with Tonda have accepted. These terms are to the effect that the workmen resume work at five per cent. reduction upon the scale of wages paid in December, 1872; from the 1st to the 29th of March the wages are to be upon the scale paid in December, 1872; and from the 31st of March up to the 5th of July the wages are to be paid upon a scale of five per cent. advance upon the December rate. Before the 5th of July a meeting is to be called between Messrs. Brogden and their workmen, for the purpose of discussing in a friendly manner the rate of wages which shall be paid after that date. At first there was an impression that as Brogden and his men had made it up the other coal-owners and their men would follow the example. The men would have no objection to do so, for they have had about enough of the strike, and would be glad to go to work again if the unionist leaders would allow them, but the masters are not disposed to walk in Brogden's steps. They would not, perhaps, refuse to give the miners as good terms as he has done, though they think he has gone rather too far in this way, and may have to draw back afterward; but they will not bear of recognizing the right of the unionist delegates to interfere, and resolutely refuse to have anything to say to them. A Sheffield house, which had a difficulty with its hands the other day, referred to the Bible as an authority against treating with unionist officials. In the Bible, they said, employers and employed were both mentioned, but there was no allusion to anybody coming in between them. Therefore, out of respect for scriptural precedent, they declined to communicate with anybody except their own workmen. The Welsh coal-owners have not gone to the Bible for their arguments, but they are not the less determined to do all they can to crush the union while they are about it. On the other hand the union appears to retain its hold on the colliers, and will not allow them to do anything except under its direction. The strike, I find, is being kept up solely in order to maintain the credit of the unionist leaders, who certainly committed a great mistake when they plunged their followers into this unhappy and ill-chosen contest. It has just been announced that another strike among the South Yorkshire miners is now imminent. The men assert that during the past eighteen months they have obtained advances amounting to only thirty-seven and a half per cent., while the coal masters have put on an extra impost of 150 per cent. The men think they should have a more equal share of the plunder of the public. Here are some reports from the coal-fields, which show the agitation and uncertainty which prevail:

Yesterday the colliery proprietors of Accrington Church, Oswaldtwistle, Clayton-le-Moors, and the neighborhood, advanced the price of coal three shillings per ton. The greatest possible difficulty exists in procuring coal at any price. The mills are but indifferently supplied, and it is exceedingly probable, should the present dearth continue, that many of them will have to cease running.

Yesterday sixty colliers in the employ of the Stanley Coal Company, Liversedge, near Dewsbury, turned out for an advance of wages. On the 14th inst. the company advanced the price of coal two shillings per ton, and gave the men an increase of wages at the rate of sixpence for each dozen corves brought to the surface, but the miners say it is not in proportion to the advance to the consumers, and ask a shilling per dozen corves.

Yesterday the colliery proprietors of Dewsbury advanced coal three shillings and fourpence per ton. A great number of colliers in the district have given notice that if a substantial advance in wages is not conceded they will strike.

And so on. From all sides the same story comes in. At Liverpool the scarcity of coal is creating considerable apprehension. The best coal has risen from twenty-six shillings on Jan. 1 to thirty shillings on the 15th of February, and the steam coal from twenty shillings to twenty-five shillings. Even the great steam-ship companies, who protected themselves by contract against these sudden increases in price, find some difficulty in getting the terms of their contracts complied with, and it is said that there is some idea of raising the rates for passengers and freights. The Liverpool coal-heavers have joined in the general demand for increased wages, and are about to agitate for an advance to the extent of three shillings a week.

HOW IT AFFECTS THE IRON TRADE.

One of the effects of the coal strike in Wales has been to shut up the iron mines. Yesterday the iron miners at Cyfarthfa, Rhymney, and Dowlais, were engaged in carrying away the plates from the mines, which are not to be worked any more. This will throw about 5,000 men out of work. The Welsh mines have not been remunerative for some time past, and the scarcity of coal has decided the owners to close them altogether. In future Spanish and Northampton ores will be used. On Saturday Lord Dudley issued a notice that the price of iron would be advanced £1 per ton, making £14 12s. 6d. Yesterday Mr. R. Heath, of Ford-green, one of the largest iron-masters in Staffordshire, closed his works. The puddlers complained of the quality of the pig-iron supplied to them, alleging that it was inferior. The manager maintained that it was of good average quality, and thereupon the puddlers struck work, and are followed by the other hands. Mr. Heath thought the best thing he could do was to close his works. I understand that in one of the large steel works in the north of England, the increased cost of working, in consequence of the high price of coal, is already £10,000 a year, although there are old contracts to run out.

F. H. J.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

Sailing of the United States Ship Supply—List of the Officers.

The United States ship Supply, which has been detailed to carry goods to the Vienna Exposition, will probably leave the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, this afternoon or evening for her destination. All the navy preparations were complete last Saturday, but the stowing of the cargo will not be completed until this afternoon. The moment this is done the Admiral will be notified, and a tug-boat will take the Supply to Sandy Hook, whence she will put to sea without delay. Her first port will be Gibraltar, where, it is expected, she will arrive on or about the 25th inst. Here the Admiral of the Mediterranean Squadron will furnish a tow to Trieste, where the Supply will discharge her cargo, which will be transported to Vienna by rail. The cargo consists of about 800 tons of freight, mainly of machinery, and as she carries the boilers and engines that are to run the American department of the Exposition, it is necessary for her to arrive before it opens. The Supply is a fast-sailing vessel, and thoroughly equipped for the voyage.

Her officers are as follows:

Commander, C. A. Babcock; Lieutenants, Jas. M. Forsythe, (executive officer,) Wm. Welsh, (navigator,) E. C. Pendleton, W. Swift, W. E. B. Delahaye, C. K. Curtis; Paymaster, W. W. Barry; Surgeon, T. M. Dearborne, M. D.; Paymaster's Clerk, Charles E. Jennings; Captain's Clerk, —— Harris; Boatswain, Edward Bonsall; Carpenter, W. H. Barrett.

Besides the officers the Supply carries a crew of fifty-four men. Her armament consists of only two guns, as she is simply a store-ship. The vessel was brought into service during the Mexican war, and shortly after the close of that war Admiral Porter took her to the coast of Africa and brought back a cargo of camels, which were taken to Texas for acclimation.

On the present voyage she will take the middle passage, keeping between latitude 40 and 41, and sighting the Western Islands.

The Commissioners of the Exposition will go across by steamer, and meet the Supply at Trieste, where arrangements are already made for forwarding the goods to Vienna immediately.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

MME. LUCCA IN "FAUST."

A very fine recital of "Faust" was enjoyed at the Academy of Music, last evening, by an audience that filled the house. No music appears to wear better than that with which Gounod has illustrated Goethe's poem; and none of Mme. Lucca's remarkable personations seem likely to become more familiar to the public than her *Marguerite*, without the familiarity, be it said, breeding the disregard proverbially mentioned as its accompaniment. Although some changes in the jewel song indicated yesterday that the condition of Mme. Lucca's voice was not so satisfactory as in earlier representations, we are inclined to consider her performance the most beautiful and impressive the lady has yet supplied. Admirable as Mme. Lucca's acting must be held at all times, there were stages of the representation last night, at which the eloquence of tones and gesture wrought an effect never previously produced. What these stages were, the reader need scarcely be told, so often have they been pointed out. Mme. Lucca, as we have already noted, gives significance to the few phrases allotted to her in act the second, when *Marguerite* refuses the arm proffered by *Faust*, and an artist of her rank could not fail to invest with their fullest meaning the impassioned strains of the love duet in the garden scene; the touching accents wrung from the maiden by the untimely death of her brother; the painful utterances forced from her lips in the church, and the exaltation of the final air. We can be content, then, to repeat that the passages we are but able to refer to were, as in the course of preceding renderings, those at which the admiration bestowed upon an effort conspicuously excellent as a whole, as well as in its details, was expressed by applause, and was reaffirmed, in most instances, by calls before the curtain. As we have remarked already that the performance was a fine one, it will be inferred that Mme. Lucca was efficiently supported. We have heard, it is true, Signor Vizzani to greater advantage; but an agreeable voice, youth, and a handsome presence go far toward offsetting occasional carelessness of delivery and an exasperating indolence of manner. M. Jamet's picture of *Mephisto* is one with which all frequenters of the opera are acquainted, and to which all are justly partial. Signor Sparapani's *Valentine* bids fair to be as generally liked; in the second act, the rarely-sung aria, commencing "Dio possente," offers gratifying evidence of the singer's resources, skill, and taste. Yesterday, as heretofore, Senorita Sans was *Siebel*. The orchestra and chorus, it remains but to say, were exceptionally precise. We can but wish that for to-morrow's audience, in presence of which "Mignon" is to be done, as smooth a rehearsal may be in reserve.

Dramatic.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The pressure upon our columns prevents us from noticing the reproduction at Booth's Theatre, last evening, of the dramatization of "No Thoroughfare." We have only room for a mention of the success of the representation, in which Mr. W. J. Florence portrays a character first made known by him in this country, and upon which the management of the house have been as lavish, as it is their wont to be, of fine stage costume. A more lengthened review of the rendering of "No Thoroughfare" must be deferred.

LARGE FIRE IN VESEY-STREET.

Destruction of Tea Warehouses—Loss About $223,000—Two Men Injured.

A fire broke out in Vesey-street last night which demanded the utmost exertions on the part of the Fire Department for over two hours to subdue. Officer Edward McGloin, of the Third Precinct, while on post in Vesey-street, at 10:20 discovered flames bursting out of the easterly window of the upper floor of the five-story marble-front building Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-street, occupied by the United States Tea Company. Officer McGloin at once rushed for the fire-alarm box in Fulton-street, to find that fireman Andrew Gilmartin, of Engine Company No. 29, had gained the victory and sent out the alarm. Chief Engineer Perley and District Engineers Brandon and Bates, on arriving at the premises, sent out a second and third alarm in quick succession. By that time the fire, which had insidiously spread through the west staircase and elevator, had gained complete possession of the upper portion of the building. A description of the building and its surroundings is necessary, in order that the extent and alarming character of the fire may be understood. It is in the shape of an L, having fifty feet frontage on Vesey-street, running back 100 feet into the centre of the block, and then turning at right angles into Church-street, where it has a frontage of thirty-five feet. The first floor and basement of this huge building were occupied by the United States Tea Company, and the remaining four floors by Messrs. Pelletreau & Raynor, printers and lithographers, who had in their rooms an immense quantity of valuable material and machinery. The building Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-street, corner of Church-street, situated in the angle formed by the United States Tea Company's building, is occupied by the Great American Tea Company. The fire, which started on the upper floor next to No. 33 Vesey-street, rapidly spread through the fourth and third floors, and kindled the roof and cornice of No. 33. Chief Engineer Perley directed cross streams to be played from the adjacent houses, and on consultation with the district engineers found that the saving of the building was an impossibility, and that all that could be hoped for was the prevention of a further spread of the fire. The high wind prevailing retarded the efforts of the firemen and for several minutes it seemed that the Great American Tea Company's building was doomed to destruction. Just then a loud crash was heard, and all the floors gave way, and the many presses in the establishment of Messrs. Pelletreau & Raynor came crushing down through the floors and into the basement. In the history of the Fire Department, perhaps, the firemen have never had as narrow an escape from death as they had last night. When the upper floors gave way at least fifty men, either belonging to the regular Fire Department, or members of the Fire Insurance patrol, were in the building. The firemen were on the second floor playing their hose through the building, while the insurance patrolmen were covering up the tea with tarpaulins. But two men were injured, and they not seriously, receiving only bruises from falling beams. They are Insurance Patrolmen McCotton and Howey. Capt. John Williamson, of the Third Precinct, who was in command at the fire, and who, with his officers, preserved admirable order, had the injured men taken to the engine-house in Fulton-street. The wildest rumors prevailed in reference to loss of life, and Warden Brown, of the Park Hospital, and Ambulance Surgeon Hemmingway, were present with their ambulance, ready to afford surgical aid. Happily their services were not required. The effect of the falling of the upper floors was that the fire at length reached the first floor and basement, and completely gutted the building. At 11¾ o'clock the fire was well under control. The damage resulting from it may be summed up as follows: United States Tea Company, occupying basement and first floor of Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-street, lose on stock $50,000; insured. Messrs. Pelletreau & Raynor, occupying the second, third, fourth, and fifth floors, lose on stock and machinery $100,000; insured. The *Christian Leader* newspaper, printed in the Church-street wing of the building, lose $10,000, and the building was damaged $50,000. The building Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-street, occupied by the Great American Tea Company, was damaged $3,000. The Great American Tea Company lose $10,000 on stock. Total loss, $223,000.

At a late hour the fire was still burning, and fears were entertained that the whole portion of the building on Church-street would be destroyed.

American Claimants for Damages in Cuba.

HAVANA, March 1, via Key West.—The Commissioners appointed to examine into the claims entered by Americans for damages done them by the rebellion are now hard at work, and expect to settle in an early day and without trouble the claims of all who are in reality American citizens. Government agents, however, are now collecting evidence going to show that many of the claimants are not American citizens.

A number of persons were arrested recently on charges of circulating counterfeit $50 bills. The plates, it is ascertained, were engraved in Barcelona.

HAVANA, March 2, via Key West.—The *Tribuno* says that a pressure is being exercised in some of the interior towns upon Spaniards to prevent them proclaiming freely their liberal or republican ideas.

THE RING SUITS.

The Action Against Ingersoll—Argument on the Demurrer of Defendant.

The case of the People against James H. Ingersoll, joined with Tweed and others, to recover back six millions of dollars, alleged to have been obtained out of the County funds by fraud, in the nature of excessive and fraudulent bills, came up for argument in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, before Judge Harden, on the demurrer interposed to the complainant. The respective parties were liberally represented by counsel, Messrs. E. W. Stoughton, David Dudley Field, and Elihu Root appearing for the defendant, Ingersoll; and Messrs. Chas. O'Conor, Wm. M. Evarts, and Wheeler H. Peckham, for the people.

The facts connected with the case are so familiar to the readers of THE TIMES, as to make their repetition at this time unnecessary. In the arguments, also, there is but little new, the same arguments having been handed up to the court as were presented in a similar case against Tweed in the Third Judicial District, at General Term, and at the time given very fully in the columns of THE TIMES. The latter court overruled the demurrer in the Tweed case, and the chief new point presented and argued in this was the question whether the decision of the General Term rendered against Tweed was binding on the Special Term, in the same suit against Ingersoll.

Mr. Root, in opening the argument on behalf of Ingersoll, recited the history of the litigation, and presented his grounds of demurrer, as follows: First, the people show no cause of action against the defendant; second, non-joinder of defendants; third, misjoinder of causes. The judgment of the General Term of the third department, he continued, on the demurrer of Tweed to the complaint, was not a determination of the people's right of action against Ingersoll. That question was now for the first time presented to a court for decision. A failure to show cause of action against Ingersoll, in the complaint, could not be ground of demurrer by any one except Ingersoll himself. It had not only not been made a ground of objection to the complaint by Tweed, but could not be. The learned justices who had delivered opinions in favor of that judgment considered and discussed the question of the people's right of action solely with reference to the defendant Tweed, and, as was entirely proper, altogether ignored any questions as to Ingersoll, and any expression of opinion as to his case even by way of dicta.

In considering the force of that decision it was not improper to remark that not only was there a strong dissenting opinion by one of the three judges composing the court upon the broadest grounds, but that the reasons upon which the two judges, who agreed in the decision, reached their conclusions, differ materially and irreconcilably. The decisions of the Special Term and General Term of this District in the case of the Board of Supervisors of New-York against Tweed, had in effect overruled the decision in the Third Department by doing away with the grounds upon which Judge Potter sustained the complaint, and their decisions required this court now to sustain this demurrer upon their authority. The decision that the County has title to these moneys destroyed, in like manner, the ground upon which Judge Potter held that the County need not be made a party, and leaves this Court to determine whether, in the absence of any such reason, the County should be made a party. The allegation of collusion between the defendants and the County officers which Judge Potter regarded as a reason why the people could maintain this action no longer existed, because it had been stricken out of the complaint. The idea that some duty rests upon the State from the fact that the wrong complained of is alleged to have been done by appointees and agents of the State, is negatived by the decision, of at least equal weight with that of Judge Potter, by Judge Davis on the trial of Mr. Tweed for misdemeanor. It might not, perhaps, be inconsistent with such a right of action in the County, that the people should be able to sue to compel payment of the money into the County Treasury, but they cannot, consistently with it, take the money themselves. The defendants could not be made to pay this money twice; and, if so, and two suits are maintained, the ultimate possession of the one payment which defendants may make is to be determined not by judicial decision but by diligence in the race of litigation. Mr. Root concluded by claiming that, according to six Judges of this Court against four, this action could not be maintained by the people; that there had been a misjoinder of parties plaintiff, by omitting to include either the Board of Supervisors or the Mayor and Commonalty; that there had been a misjoinder of parties defendant by uniting Tweed and Ingersoll, the action against them being distinct; and that on these grounds the demurrer should be sustained.

Mr. O'Conor followed on behalf of the people. He contended that all the points which can possibly arise on this argument were presented on the argument on behalf of Tweed, and in this identical case, and were passed upon by the Supreme Court at General Term. Unless, therefore, the Court hearing this argument should see something new in the points submitted on behalf of Ingersoll as to the misjoinder of parties, there would be an evident unseemliness in his Honor taking the case under consideration on the same questions there decided. There was the order of the General Term, now a part of the record, which had said the defendant's demurrer was not good, and his Honor should not now entertain an argument on the same question. If the defendant has a good defense, he cannot loose anything on the points now urged by putting in his answer.

Judge Harden suggested that there might be something in the tenor of the argument on the other side, that the case of Ingersoll is different from that of Tweed.

Mr. O'Conor said, if there was any difference, he would like to have it pointed out to him.

Mr. Stoughton, on behalf of Ingersoll, said, there were five or six different places in the opinions of the Judges passing on the Tweed demurrer, in which, if they did not put their decision in reference to Tweed, on the ground that he was a public officer, they did not mean anything, and their reason could not apply to the defendant, Ingersoll.

Mr. O'Conor, proceeding with his argument, recited the forms provided for the payment of City debts through the acts of the Board of Audit, the neglect of the Board of Audit to fulfill their duty, the fraudulent audit by Watson of Ingersoll's bills, the issue of bonds and payment of these bills from the proceeds, which acts formed the substance of the complaint and basis of this action. The State now sues four parties as defendants, claiming to recover some six millions obtained by them as conspirators through the means already stated. The question now was opened up as to where lay the authority to sue for these moneys thus fraudulently abstracted. He confessed that to him, in the quiet of his chamber, he could not for a moment permit himself to doubt as to which party had the right to maintain suit. The reliance of the holder of these bonds was the authority of the Legislature to authorize and enforce payment of taxes to meet these bonds. The bondholder can never suffer, and he, therefore, is not the injured party.

The tax-payer, though in a general sense an injured party, has no remedy. Can, then, the Supervisors be regarded as the representatives of the tax-payers, so as to authorize them to maintain the action, or can even the Mayor and Commonalty, for the right being in either, it would be alike fatal to the complaint in this action? He would maintain, and sustain by numerous authority, that neither one had any such general representative authority as would entitle them to maintain this action. Assuming a remedy to exist somewhere—and he has not heard this disputed even by the other side—and this remedy does not exist in the Mayor and Commonalty, the Board of Supervisors, the tax-payers, or the bond-holders, where then does a remedy reside for a wrong done to a section of the State? Certain it is that such right resides in the State, and there alone. Such is the whole conception of the case by counsel for plaintiffs. A statement of this position should be enough, and it should rest with the other side to show some statute, decision, or usage, having force of law, that the parent State has divested itself of this particular duty, and charged it upon some subordinate local authority. For the present purposes of this argument, it would be sufficient to inquire if this authority had been delegated to the Board of Supervisors? From whence had this money come? It was raised from taxation under authority of the State to pay County debts. Those debts were paid, and certainly to that extent the County have no further interest. What was done was the raising of a vast amount more money than was authorized by the State, and its division among a gang of conspirators. It would appear by the act authorizing the raising of this money, that not a dollar of it was directed to be paid into the County Treasury. What title, then, had the Board of Supervisors to these moneys? The payment was invested in three individuals, and the only relation any of these had to the Board of Supervisors was, that one of the persons named happened to be President of that board.

At this point the further hearing was adjourned until this morning.

Maine Town Elections.

PORTLAND, Me., March 3.—The charter election here to-day resulted in the choice of George P. Wescott, Republican, for Mayor. Mr. Wescott had 2,120 votes, and Mr. Cleaves, Democrat, 1,710.

LEWISTON, Me., March 3.—The Republicans carry the municipal elections in this city and Auburn. N. W. Farwell is elected Mayor of Lewiston, and Thomas Littlefield Mayor of Auburn. In Lewiston, the chief issue entering into the election was the Lewiston and Auburn Railroad, the city voting in favor of its construction last Spring. Lewiston now elects as Mayor a leading friend of the railroad, by a vote of 1,482 to 68 for all other candidates, and a city government unanimously favoring the road.

BATH, Me., March 3.—Hon. Wm. Rice, Republican and citizens' candidate, was elected Mayor to-day by a nearly unanimous vote. Hon. Henry Tallman, also Republican and citizens' candidate, was elected Judge of the Municipal Court. The City Council is unanimously Republican.

ROCKLAND, Me., March 3.—J. F. Merrill, Democrat and citizens' candidate, was re-elected Mayor to-day by a close vote. The Aldermen and Council are strongly Republican.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Adjournment of the Legislature—The Democracy's Failures.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 3.—The Legislature adjourned to-day at 1½ P. M., after a session of seventy days. In summing up the results of the session, it may be said that the Democrats have failed in every instance to carry any party measure through. They failed to elect the caucus nominee to the United States Senate; they failed in their attempt to deprive the Governor of the patronage of his office; they failed to pass any bill proposing to amend the State Constitution, except such as both parties were in favor of; they failed to pass the bill for amnesty and pardon in its original form, as passed by the Senate; lastly, by their failure to enact some legislation relative to the State debt, they acknowledged that they had not the ability to originate any measure for the adjustment of that debt, which was the most important question before the Legislature, and which stands as an insurmountable obstacle to prevent capital and immigration from seeking this State. The tax levied by the State for this year is 50½ cents on the $100 worth of property, and $1 05 on the poll, which will raise $860,000. Private legislation is so great that of 500 laws enacted by the Legislature, not more than fifty are of a public nature, and these are unimportant. The Legislature will assemble again on the third Monday of November next.

THE MODOCS.

Eight Chiefs at Gen. Canby's Camp—Probable Close of the War.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—Judge Rosborough, E. Steele, J. A. Fairchild, Frank Biddle, and several other gentlemen went to the camp of Capt. Jack on Saturday. They were met by about thirty Indians. The party took to the Modocs the terms of peace, which are as follows: They must surrender to the military authorities, and be removed to a reservation in Arizona, Indian Territory, or Southern California. The council was very peaceable, and the party remained in Capt. Jack's camp all night. The chief, who was quite ill, is anxious for peace. Mr. Steele stated the propositions of the Commission, and all the Indians expressed assent, but declared they would have nothing to do with Meacham or Jesse Applegate. They did not wish to return to Lost River because they would be among their enemies. Eight or ten of the warriors accompanied the party to Gen Canby's head-quarters, where they met the rest of the Commissioners. Capt. Jack, Scar-faced Charley, and Schonches said they wanted to go to Washington and see the Big Chief. Eight of the Modoc warriors have arrived at Gen. Canby's camp. It is generally thought the war is ended.

The War Ended.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—The following dispatch has been sent to the Secretary of the Interior:

To C. Delano, Washington:

We have sent a messenger with these terms: The Modocs to surrender themselves prisoners of war, to be removed to a southern and warmer climate, and provided for.

They accept the terms, and have sent a delegation of eight to talk over details, but not to conclude them. Captain Jack is sick. Everything looks favorable for peace. They ask for small homes and to be located collectively. We think well of their request for amnesty to all. Captain Jack desires to visit Washington with one or two of his young men.

(Signed) COMMISSIONERS.

The Departure from New-York to Attend the Inauguration.

The general rush to the national capital, yesterday, swelled the numbers and added not a little to the life and bustle on the City's thoroughfares. Broadway was, for a part of the day, as crowded as it is on holiday occasions. Numerous delegations of the citizens of neighboring States passed through the City on their way to attend the inauguration, and their presence here called out an additional array of spectators. Civil and military were largely represented. The common cry was "On to Washington." The German Republicans sent a delegation from their General Committee; and many minor organizations turned out in a body. The flags were flying upon the City Hall and on many public and private buildings.

New-York militia regiments received their military friends from Connecticut, and the City sent one of its own regiments to the capital. The Old Guard was flattered and applauded on its march, and its members enjoyed the attention they received. The number of strangers in the City was very large. Everywhere the military appeared to be afoot, and, as the martial music broke upon the air, sedate spectators took their positions on the sidewalks, while small boys rushed frantically to the scene to get a glimpse of the "sogers." The demand on the railroad for accommodation was very large, necessitating the borrowing of a number of additional cars; but ample provision was made for the travelers. The excitement consequent on the inauguration reached its climax at the depot of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, where the demand for accommodation was something unparalleled in the history of modern times. From early morn till late at night the crush was terrific, and taxed to their utmost the accommodations of the railroad company, notwithstanding the elaborate preparations that had been made. It was a grand commingling of soldier and civilian, layman and cleric, millionaire and mechanic, eagerly rushing to participate in the inauguration of an era of peace. When all sections of the country were sending their delegations to swell the dimensions of this, the most popular and significant demonstration of loyalty in the history of the Republic, it was but meet that the Empire City and State should be adequately represented, and the exodus of yesterday showed that New-York was about to play no mean part in the national celebration. A large number of the leading citizens of New-York took their departure for Washington during the early part of yesterday, and the last train for the capital, which left at 9½ last night, had on board a brilliant array of our prominent men, who had left their respective pursuits to do honor to the nation's choice. The following trains for Washington were run yesterday: At 9 A. M., the regular train of twelve cars; at 9:20, an extra train of eight drawing-room and two passenger cars; at 1 P. M., the regular train of fifteen passenger-cars; 8 P. M., special, the Second Connecticut Regiment, in fourteen passenger and one sleeping car; 8¾, special, fourteen passenger and one sleeping car, carrying the Fifth Regiment, under Col. Spencer; 9 o'clock, the regular passenger-train of twelve cars; and 9½, an extra of ten passenger and sleeping cars.

The Fifth Regiment, National Guard State of New-York, under command of Charles S. Spencer, left Jersey City for Washington last night, by special train, at 8 o'clock. The regiment mustered 600 men, with Otto's Fifth Regiment band, numbering eighty pieces. The regiment will encamp in Columbian Barracks, Judiciary-square. They were accompanied by the Spencer Legion and ex-members of the Fifth to the number of 300 men.

The Old Guard, under command of Col. G. W. McLean, left the City at 12 o'clock yesterday, for Washington, to act as special escort to the President to-day. The guard numbered fifty men, and marched from the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, in Fourteenth-street, down Broadway to the ferry. They wore the usual uniform of white coats, dark-blue pantaloons, and black bear-skin shakos. Upon their return they will be received by the Seventh Regiment.

The Second Regiment Connecticut State Militia arrived at the Grand Central Depot yesterday afternoon. The regiment mustered 615 men, and was accompanied by its band, under Munson. It was received by the staff officers of the Seventy-first Regiment National Guard, State of New York, Col. Vose commanding, and escorted to the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. After partaking of refreshments they formed line with the Fifth and proceeded to Jersey City, on their way to Washington.

Three Children Burned to Death in a Cabin.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 3.—A few days ago a negro woman, living near Bellfield, Henderson County, locked her three children in her cabin while she was visiting in the neighborhood. During her absence the cabin caught fire and was entirely destroyed. The burned remains of the children were found next morning near the door-sill, showing they had endeavored to escape from their horrid death.

A Schooner Sunk and Twelve Lives Lost.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 3.—The schooner St. Mark, of St. Pierre, (Capt. Miguelon,) was caught in the passage from St. Pierre to Sydney, N. B., and was knocked about for nearly two months, and finally sunk twenty-five miles east of Cape North. Twelve men are known to have been drowned.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE...WASHINGTON, Monday, March 3, 1873.

Mr. Cole, of California, offered a resolution authorizing the Sergeant-at-Arms to place at the disposal of the Vienna Exposition the flag manufactured of California silk by the Newman family and presented to the Senate. The flag is to be returned to the Senate after the exhibition. Passed.

PRINTING THE POLAND TESTIMONY.

The Senate concurred in the House resolution to print 10,000 copies of the testimony taken before the Poland Committee.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, called up the bill to establish a military prison, which was passed.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill to relieve Gen. Spinner, United States Treasurer, from responsibility for defalcations of certain subordinates. Passed.

Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, called up the bill to establish a Board of Local Inspectors of Steam Vessels for the Customs District of Michigan, and it was passed.

Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, called up the bill for extending a patent for the benefit of Louisa Jenkins, which was passed.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, from the Committee of Finance, reported the House bill to amend the Tariff act of June 6, 1872, with an amendment striking out the thirty-five per cent. on macaroni or vermicelli.

Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, offered an amendment providing that where locomotive engines and railroad cars, manufactured partially of wood grown in the United States, are exported for drawbacks, under the act of 1861, such articles shall be entitled to such drawbacks, under that act, in all cases where the imported material exceeds one-half of the value of the material used, which was adopted.

Section 6, relating to whisky lost at sea, was struck out, and the bill was then passed.

CREDENTIALS PRESENTED.

Mr. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, presented the credentials of John J. Ingalls, Senator elect from Kansas, to succeed Mr. Pomeroy.

Mr. Cragin, of New-Hampshire, presented the credentials of Mr. Bainbridge Wadleigh, Senator elect from New-Hampshire.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Deficiency bill.

The amendments reported by the committee were agreed to.

Among the amendments are $251,000 to reimburse the Creek orphan funds, $297,000 to pay arrears of interest due the Chickasaws, and $513,000 for the Montana war claim.

A motion to strike out the appropriation for public buildings at Evansville, Ind., was not agreed to.

Mr. Sherman offered an amendment appointing Assistant Treasurers of the United States at Cincinnati and Chicago. Agreed to.

VACANT COAL LANDS.

Mr. Stewart called up the House substitute for the Senate bill, relating to the sale of vacant coal lands, which passed.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA AND LOUISIANA SENATORS.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate certain communications from members of the Legislature of South Carolina against the admission of J. J. Patterson to a seat in the Senate.

The Vice-President also laid before the Senate a dispatch addressed to him from John McEnery, claiming to be Governor of Louisiana, announcing the election of Wm. L. McMillen as Senator from Louisiana, and that his credentials have been forwarded.

Mr. West, of Louisiana, said that while he would not object to the receipt of the credentials, if regularly presented, he must object to the receipt of this irregular notification.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, said it was in the nature of a petition, and might be received as such.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, said he did not attach much importance to the matter, but thought it ought to be received.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana—That dispatch is merely an announcement that Mr. McMillen has been elected by a mob Legislature. I do not think the information is important. If it was so regarded, it might have been sent to the *Evening Star*; but certain it has no business here.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, moved to lay the communication on the table, which was agreed to.

JUDGE DELAHAY.

Messrs. Butler, Peters, and Potter, a committee from the House of Representatives, appeared at the bar of the Senate, and Mr. Butler said: Mr. President, in obedience to the order of the House of Representatives, this committee of the House appear at the bar of the Senate of the United States, and do impeach Mark W. Delahay, District Judge of the United States Court for the District of Kansas, in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people of the United States, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and we do further acquaint the Senate by order of the House, that the House in due time will furnish particular articles against said Delahay, and make good the same, and this committee is further charged by the House to demand of the Senate, that they will take order for the appearance of Mark W. Delahay as such Judge, to answer the same.

The Presiding officer (Mr. Anthony)—The Senate will take order in the premises, of which due notice shall be given to the House of Representatives.

THE CIVIL AND POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was concurred in.

The Conference report on the Post-office Appropriation bill was agreed to.

THE POMEROY REPORTS.

Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Vickers, and Thurman, from the Select Committee to investigate the charges of bribery against Senator Pomeroy, submitted reports.

At 5 P. M. the Senate took a recess until 7.

EVENING SESSION.

On motion of Mr. Schurz, of Missouri, the Senate insisted on its amendment to the Japan Indemnity bill, and asked for a committee of conference.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Deficiency bill.

The appropriation to reimburse the Creek Orphan Fund was non-concurred in.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

Mr. Edmunds, from the Committee of Conference on the Geneva Award bill, submitted a report. He stated that after a full and free conference, the representatives of the Senate were unable to agree with those of the House. The representatives of the two Houses fully agreed as to the fact that the actual losses ought to be paid, but disagreed as to the class of losses, and as to the war premium. On that point the House conferees would come to no agreement that the Senate conferees thought they would be justified in accepting. The report was then concurred in.

The Deficiency bill was then passed.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the Secretary was directed to notify the House that the Senate was prepared to receive the articles of impeachment against Judge Delahay whenever the House was ready to present them.

A BOUNTY BILL.

Mr. Buckingham called up the bill for the payment of bounties to the Fifth Connecticut Volunteers. Passed.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, submitted the conference report on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 9 A. M., the period up to 11 o'clock being considered as of the legislative day of Saturday last.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed:

Appropriating $100,000 for a Government building at Lynchburg, Va., the city to furnish the site.

To authorize the unloading at night of steam-ships from foreign ports under special permit from the Collector and Naval Officer, with indemnity bonds to the Government, and with all liabilities to the owners of merchandise, and at a reasonable rate of compensation to the inspectors for night service.

Authorizing the importation free of duty of a bell for the Catholic Church at Milford, Mass.

To refund the internal revenue tax or import duty to persons possessing tobacco, snuff, and cigars manufactured or imported prior to the 2d of November, 1868.

Substitute for the Senate bill for the sale of lands of the United States containing coal. The substitute authorizes the entry of 160 acres of coal land by an individual, or 320 acres by an association, at the rate of $10 an acre where the land is not within fifteen miles of a completed railroad, and $20 an acre where it is.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to negotiate for a site for a Government building at Reading, Penn.

For the relief of owners of land sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary States, allowing repayment of the net proceeds of the sales, after payment of all taxes, expenses, and interest.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. Sargent, of California, made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and proceeded to explain it. He said the Senate amendments, as they went to the Conference Committee, had increased the appropriations in the bill by about $6,000,000, but the Conference Committee had cut down these amendments by $3,300,000. Among the items thus cut out were $200,000 for the interest claim of the Chickasaws, $225,000 for further improvement of the Capitol grounds, $500,000 for the new State Department building, $280,000 reduction in navy-yards, $150,000 for telegraph lines. They had also relieved the Treasury of an expenditure of $600,000 in regard to national bank notes.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, took the floor, and made a vehement speech against the conference report. He declared that all the corrupt schemes which had no prospect of getting through the House were put on the general appropriation bills in the Senate, and then, without ever being read in the House, they were sent to a conference committee and there fixed up. So, by this Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, there was $53,000,000 to be taken from the tax-payers of the country in a way that Congress knew nothing of. The Committee of Ways and Means could not to-day reduce the tariff or internal revenue taxes, because Congress had already appropriated at this session $9,000,000 more than the most extravagant estimate had asked for, and before Congress adjourned that excess would reach $30,000,000.

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, defended the appropriations for the improvement of Washington, and questioned the taste and propriety of Mr. Beck's intimation that all schemes which could not pass the House were taken over to the disreputable body known as the Senate.

After further discussion the conference report was agreed to.

The amendment in relation to national bank notes is as follows:

For replacing the worn and mutilated circulating notes of national banking associations, and for engrossing and preparing in such manner and of such paper and of such form and design as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, new circulating notes for such associations to replace notes of a design and denomination now successfully counterfeited, $600,000, provided that each of such national banking associations shall reimburse the Treasury the cost of the circulating notes furnished under this provision.

The appropriation for the New-York Post-office remains at $1,900,000, and that for the Boston Post-office is increased from $500,000 to $800,000.

The paragraph directing the sale of the Marine Hospital grounds and buildings at New-Orleans, and the purchase of a more healthful site on which a Pavilion marine hospital, of 150-bed capacity, is to be erected, is retained in the bill.

The item of $200,0000 for a new building for the library of Congress is struck out.

The item of $100,000 for the observation of the transit of Venus in December, 1874, is retained. The item of $30,000 for completing the survey of Tehuantepec is struck out. The item of $150,000 for the purchase of a site for Post-office at Albany, N. Y., which the Senate had struck out, is retained.

The following items are also retained: Appropriating $1,400,000 for the Philadelphia Post-office; appropriating $400,000 for appraisers' stores at San Francisco; appropriating $331,330 for the expenses of the Mint at Philadelphia; appropriating $[illegible] for a shop at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois; appropriating $100,000 for military depot buildings at San Antonio, Texas; appropriating $100,000 for the St. Louis Custom-house and Post-office; appropriating $100,000 for a Post-office, in Raleigh, N. C.

Mr. Sawyer, of Wisconsin, made a conference report on the bill to amend the act allowing the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River at Little Rock, Ark. Agreed to.

THE DELAHAY IMPEACHMENT.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Butler, of Massachusetts, Peters, of Maine, and Potter, of New-York, a committee to present at the bar of the Senate articles of impeachment against United States Judge Delahay, of Kansas.

THE POST-OFFICE BILL.

Mr. Palmer, of Iowa, made a conference report on the Post-office Appropriation bill, which was agreed to.

BUSINESS ON THE SPEAKER'S TABLE.

The House, at 1 o'clock, proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows: The Senate amendment to the House bill authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Mississippi River, at St. Louis. Agreed to. The Senate amendment to the House bill for payment of claims allowed by the Commissioners of Southern Claims. Agreed to.

The Senate amendment to the House bill to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railroad or other means of transportation within the United States. Agreed to.

The Senate amendments to the House bill for payment to the Government of Japan, from the indemnity fund, the sum due on account of rents of lands and buildings occupied by the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States. Rejected, and referred to a conference committee.

The Senate amendments to the House bill to amend the act establishing the Department of Justice. Agreed to.

The Senate amendment to the House bill to regulate the taking of testimony in certain cases. Agreed to.

The Senate amendment to the House bill to amend the act of the 18th of July, 1866, to prevent smuggling. Agreed to.

The Senate amendment to the House bill to amend the act governing the colored schools in the District of Columbia. Agreed to.

The Senate amendment to the House bill, for the purchase of lands in Texas for the site of United States forts and military reservations. Agreed to.

The Senate amendments to the House bill to amend the act of the 3d of March, 1869, granting the right of way to the Walla Walla and Columbia River Railroad Company. Agreed to.

The Senate amendment to the House bill for the extension of the patent of Thomas Warker for improvements in generating acid gas. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

The Senate amendment to the House bill supplemental to the act of the 12th of April, 1872, granting right of way through the public lands for a railroad from Great Salt Lake to Portland, Oregon. Agreed to.

Senate amendment to the House bill to remove the political and legal disabilities of William Smith, of Fauquier County, Virginia, ("Extra Billy.") Agreed to.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION.

Mr. Dickey, of Pennsylvania, made a report on the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, one of the House conferees, said that he had agreed to the report except as to one point in it, and that was the item appropriating $200,000 for two military forts on the projected Northern Pacific Railroad. It was for the House to consider whether it was good policy to go into an enterprise of that kind. These posts were to be on the line west of the Missouri River. The road would be finished to the Missouri River this year, but he did not think the Government was under any obligation to establish military posts for the benefit of this company in advance of its line.

Mr. Dickey sustained the report, and stated that the establishment of these military posts was recommended by the Secretary of War and Gen. Sherman. The question was whether the great railroad line was to be stopped by 800 naked Sioux. Such was not his idea of good policy.

Mr. Clagett, of Montana, also advocated the report.

The report was agreed to.

BUSINESS ON THE SPEAKER'S TABLE RESUMED.

The House then resumed business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:

The Senate amendment to the House bill in regard to the sale of public lands. Agreed to.

The Senate amendment to the House bill amendatory of the last Tariff act. One of the amendments strikes out the duty of thirty-five per cent. on macaroni or vermicelli.

Mr. Cox, of New-York, moved to concur in that amendment. Negatived.

All the amendments were rejected and referred to a conference committee.

The Senate amendment to the bill to reimburse Montana for the expense of Indian hostilities. Agreed to.

The Senate amendment to the House bill removing the disabilities of Shelton M. Leake, of Albemarle County, Virginia. Agreed to.

The House amendment to the Senate bill for the further endowment of agricultural colleges, with a request of the Senate for a conference committee. The request was refused, and the bill remains on the table.

The Senate bill authorizing a mail steam-ship service in the Gulf of Mexico, between New-Orleans and Mexican ports. Laid on the table.

THE SALARIES AGAIN—PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, made a conference report on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bills.

The amendment in regard to salaries, to take effect after the 4th of March, 1873, is as follows:

The President of the United States to receive	$50,000
The Vice-President	10,000
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court	10,500
Justices of the Supreme Court	10,000
Cabinet officers	10,000
Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, State, and Interior Departments	6,000
Speaker of the House, after the present Congress	10,000
Senators, Representatives, and Delegates, including the present Congress	7,500

This to be in lieu of all pay and allowances, except actual individual traveling expenses from their homes to the seat of government and return by the most direct route of usual travel for each session.

In regard to the Pacific Railroad, the Senate amendment, known as the "Edmunds amendment," which directs the withholding of Government charges for transportation, is retained, and so is the House amendment, known as the "Wilson amendment," which directs suits for the restitution of the overcharges by the Credit Mobilier in constructing the road.

The previous question on the adoption of the report was seconded, and the main question ordered—yeas 103, nays 84.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, having explained the points of the report, Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, opposed the salary proposition. Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, also opposed the report. Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, one of the members of the Conference Committee, sustained the report.

Mr. Farnsworth asked whether it was manly to refuse to increase the pay of the female clerks and then to vote for this increase to members.

Mr. Randall assented to the idea that the pay of the female clerks should be increased, and he and his associates had contended for it for one long hour in committee, but the Senate conferees had decided that they would not go into any increase of departmental salaries unless it embraced all the employes.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, pointed to the fact that when it was a question of sustaining the decision of the Chairman admitting an amendment for the increase of the President's salary alone, the seats on the Democratic side were black with men voting against the decision; but that when the salaries of members were proposed to be increased they were again black with men voting to sustain the decision admitting it.

The report was concurred in—yeas 102, nays 94—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Averill, Banks, Bigby, Bingham, Blair of Missouri, Boarman, Boles, Buckley, Burdett, Butler of Massachusetts, Butler of Tennessee, Caldwell, Carroll, Cobb, Coghlan, Conner, Critcher, Crossland, Darrall, Dickey, Dubose, Duell, Duke, Eldridge, Elliott, Foster of Pennsylvania, Garfield, Garrett, Getz, Giddings, Golladay, Griffith, Hancock, Hanks, Harmer, Harper, Harris of Mississippi, Hays of Alabama, Hazelton of New-Jersey, Herndon, Houghton, Kendall, King, Lamison, Lamport, Lansing, Leach, Lowe, Maynard, McHenry, McJunkin, McKee, McKinney, McNeely, B. F. Meyers, Morey, Morphis, L. Meyers, Negley, Niblack of Florida, Packard of Indiana, Parker of Missouri, Peck, Perce, Perry, Peters, Platt, Price, Prindle, Rainey, Randall, Rice of Kentucky, Robinson, Rogers of New-York, Rogers of North Carolina, Sargent, Shanks, Sheldon, Sherwood, Sloss, Snapp, Snyder, Storm, Stoughton, Stowell, St. John, Sutherland, Sypher, Taffe, Thomas, Townsend of New-York, Turner, Tuthill, Twitchell, Voorhees, Waddell, Wallace, Whiteley, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Indiana, Winchester, Young—103.

NAYS—Messrs. Ambler, Archer, Arthur, Barbor, Barnum, Beatty, Bell, Bird, Blair of Michigan, Bright, Buffinton, Bunnell, Burchard, Campbell, Clarke, Coburn, Conger, Cotton, Cox, Crebs, Crocker, Davis, Dawes, Donnon, Dox, Eames, Ely, Farnsworth, Finkelnburg, Foster of Ohio, Foster of Michigan, Frye, Goodrich, Hale, Hambleton, Handley, Harris of Virginia, Havens, Hawley of Illinois, Hawley of Connecticut, Hay of Illinois, Hazelton of Wisconsin, Hibbard, Hill, Hoar, Holman, Kellogg of Connecticut, Kerr, Ketcham, Kelinger, Lewis, Lynch, Marshall, McClelland, McCormick, McCrary, McGrew, McIntyre, Merriam, Merrick, Monroe, Niblack of Indiana, Orr, Packer of Pennsylvania, Palmer, Parker of New-Hampshire, Pendleton, Poland, E. H. Roberts, Rusk, Scofield, Sessions, Shellabarger, Shoemaker, Slater, Slocum, Smith of New-York, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Vermont, Speer, Sprague, Starkweather, Stevens, Stevenson, Terry, Townsend of Pennsylvania, Upson, Walden, Waldron, Warren, Wells, Wheeler, Willard, Wilson of Ohio—94.

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the testimony taken in the matter of the Pacific Mail subsidy, to be deposited with the Clerk of the House, to be laid by him before the next Congress, and stated that nothing in the testimony implicated any member or employe of the House.

The House, at 5¼ P. M., took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Sypher, of Louisiana, rising to a personal explanation, proceeded to read his defense from the allegation made against him in regard to the election frauds in Louisiana, but there was so much noise and confusion in the House, and so little interest manifested in the matter, that it was suggested that he have his remarks printed in the *Globe*, and it was so ordered.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE.

Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill allowing the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad to extend its route from the western line of Kansas to Pueblo, Colorado, and a branch road from a point on the main line southwesterly to San Felipe on the Rio Grande. It was passed without objection.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The House again went to business on the Speaker's table, with the understanding that no bill should pass without a two-thirds vote, and disposed of the following:

The Senate bill to amend the act of 31st May, 1870, to enforce the rights of citizens in the several States, was laid aside by unanimous consent.

The Senate bill to quiet the title to the lands of settlers or lands belonging to the West Wisconsin Railway Company, passed with an amendment.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Mr. Sawyer, from the Conference Committee on Rivers and Harbors Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to. The bill is now practically the same as when it passed the House, except that the appropriation for Boston Harbor is increased from $75,000 to $150,000, and that an appropriation of $25,000 is made for St. Paul, Minn., and some few small additional appropriations for Michigan and New-Jersey.

BUSINESS ON THE SPEAKER'S TABLE RESUMED.

The House then proceeded with the business on the Speaker's table and disposed thereof as follows:

The Senate bill to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain; passed with amendments.

The Senate bill to authorize inquiries into the causes of steam-boiler explosions; passed.

The Senate bill to encourage the growth of timber on Western prairies; passed.

The Senate bill to authorize the Little Rock and Arkadelphia South-western Railroad Company to construct a bridge over the Ouachita River at Arkadelphia, Ark.; passed.

The Senate bill to place colored persons who enlisted in the army as slaves on the same footing as other soldiers, as to bounty and pensions; passed.

The Senate bill in regard to the Columbia College, District of Columbia; passed with an amendment.

The Senate bill to establish an assay office at Helena Mountain; passed.

The Senate bill to extend the works of the Georgetown Gas-light Company; passed.

The Senate bill to authorize the construction of a steam passenger and freight elevator in the north end of the Capitol; laid aside.

The Senate bill authorizing the Kansas Valley National Bank of Topeka, Kansas, to change its name to the First National Bank of Topeka. Passed.

Removal.

We observe that the depot of the Kingsford Oswego Starch has been removed to the spacious and convenient premises No. 1[illegible] Duane-street, in this City. The Kingsford Starch Works, at Oswego, in this State, is the most extensive and complete, as well as the most celebrated, in the world. The great perfection of its products never has been equaled. Of late years the product of this immense establishment has been equal to about 10,000 tons per annum of pure starch, which is sought for in the principal markets not only of this but of foreign countries. As usual, the New-York business is under the management of E. C. Chapin, Esq., long known as one of the most energetic and competent mercantile men of the Metropolis.—*Evening Commercial.*

The Inimitable Combination of Cocoanut Oil, &c., in BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR, has distinguished it as the peer of hair-dressings.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

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Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Depot Established for the Needles for all Sewing Machines at BARTLETT'S, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner Prince-st.

Wedding Cards, Elegant Styles, at WM. EVERDELL'S SONS', No. 104 Fulton-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

ALLEN—ASHTON.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 2[illegible], by Rev. Mr. Paddock, EDWARD B. ALLEN to Miss MARION ASHTON, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

BADGER.—In Madison, Conn., March 1, aged 7[illegible], Rev. MILTON BADGER, D. D., for thirty-seven years Secretary of the American Home Missionary Society.

Funeral in Madison, on Wednesday, March 5, at 1 o'clock, afternoon.

CORLIES.—On the 3d inst., of Bright's disease, EDWARD A. CORLIES, aged 36 years.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, on Fifth day morning, (Thursday,) at 10 o'clock, from the residence of George G. Haydock, No. 31 East 30th-st.

DOLBEER.—On Saturday evening, March 1, 1873, WILLIAM DOLBEER, in the 59th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, Caldwell, N. J., this Tuesday, March 4, at 12 M. Trains leave Christopher and Barclay-st. Ferries at 8½ A. M. for Montclair, connecting with stages for Caldwell.

DURANT.—On Friday morning, Feb. 28, CLARK DURANT, aged 79 years.

Funeral from the residence of his nephew, G. W. Durant, No. 88 Madison-av., on Tuesday, March 4, at 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

DUNCOMB.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 28, 1873, ASAHEL S. DUNCOMB, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 186 East Baltic-st., on Tuesday, March 4, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DURANT.—At Jersey City, N. J., suddenly, on Sunday, March 2, CHARLES F. DURANT, aged 68 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 103 Hudson-st., Jersey City, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

JACKSON.—At Magnolia, Fla., on Monday, Feb. 24, MARY V., wife of William H. Jackson.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 35 East 20th-st., on Wednesday, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

KING.—At Highwood, Weehawken, N. J., March 1, in the 35th year of her age, ISABELLA RAMSAY, wife of Edward King.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Calvary Church, 4th-av., corner 21st-st., on Wednesday, March 5, at 9½ A. M.

LACEY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 28, LOUIS FREDERICK, eldest son of the late Frederick Lacey.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton, corner of Montague-st., on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LIVINGSTON.—At Brooklyn, on Monday, March 3, OPHELIA M., relict of Essex R. Livingston, aged 65 years, 7 months, and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Montgomery M. Livingston, No. 448 Hart-st., near Broadway, Brooklyn.

NELSON.—At Gifford's, Staten Island, on March 1, ROBERT NELSON, M. D., aged 51 years.

Medical profession and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity Church, on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at 1 P. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood.

SHEFFIELD.—On Sunday morning, 2d inst., MARY STEWART, wife of George St. J. Sheffield, and daughter of John A. and Sarah Y. Stewart.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 11 East 4[illegible]-st., on Tuesday afternoon, the 4th inst., at 4 o'clock.

SWIFT.—On Saturday evening, March 1, after a short illness, CHARLES SWIFT, Jr., in the 34th year of his age.

Relatives, friends, and also the members of Company B, Seventh Regiment, National Guard, are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the residence of his father-in-law, Handford Smith, Esq., No. 332 West 31st-st. The remains will be removed on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock to Ridgefield Cemetery, New-Jersey.

VALENTINE.—At No. 110 St. Felix-st., Brooklyn, March 1, LANA, daughter of Joseph C. and Elizabeth H. Valentine.

Funeral on the 4th at Wading River, Long Island.

WHITNEY.—At her late residence, No. 419 Humboldt-st., (late Smith-st.) Brooklyn, E. D., SARAH JANE WHITNEY, of consumption, in the [illegible] year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the church at Syosset, Long Island, on Wednesday, March 5, 1873, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

WHITE.—In this City on Sabbath morning, March 2, Mrs. E. M. M. WHITE, widow of late Hon. Joel W. White.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., at 11 o'clock on Thursday, March 6.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!!

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is the cheapest and best illustrated weekly paper published. Every number contains from ten to fifteen original engravings of new machinery, novel inventions, bridges, engineering works, architecture, improved farm implements, and every new discovery in chemistry. A year's numbers contain 832 pages and several hundred engravings. Thousands of volumes are preserved for binding and reference. The practical receipts are well worth ten times the subscription price. Terms, $3 a year by mail. Specimens sent free. May be had of all news-dealers.

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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ONE OF THE MOST SERIOUS INCIdents in the life of an artist, is having his pictures sold at auction.

KRUSEMAN VAN ELTEN

is to suffer THIS EVENING, at the Somerville Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—Whole tickets, $25. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st., Post-office Box No. 4,685, New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

J. R. THOMAS' LATEST BALLAD. "THE OLD TIME," a musical gem by this gifted writer, 40c.; "The Raft," Pinsuti, 50c.; "Easter Morn," (solo and chorus,) Wilson, 35c.; "What Mollie Said," Wellman, 30c.; "Amaryllis," (Louis XIII.,) 4 hds., 60c.; for guitar, 30c.; violin, 20c.; "Doctrinen" and "Honor the Ladies," waltzes, Strauss, 60c. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

FOURTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting TUESDAY, March 4. JOHN COLLINS, Pres. D. Gunn, Sec.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, March 4, James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, as auctioneer, under the direction of Edward F. Jones, Esq., referee, sold four lots, together forming a plot in size 100 by 100.11, situate on the south side of Fifth-ave. Twenty-fifth-street, 450 feet west of Third-avenue, for $14,000, the purchaser being Samuel Killpatrick, the plaintiff in the legal action. No other business was transacted, the remaining auction commenced for the day, namely, sale by E. H. Ladew & Co. of lease of property formerly occupied by Stuyvesant Bank, on the south-east corner of Broadway and Astor-place, being adjourned to the 20th inst.

At private contract, Elkar Hoase & Co., No. 5 Pine-street, report having recently disposed of the following real estate: One four-story brown-stone front house and Columbia College lease of lot, No. 14 West Fiftieth-street, 23 by 60 by 100, sold for $20,000; one four-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 39 East Thirtieth-street, 20 by 65 by 100, sold for $60,000; one three-story house, 42 by 84, with block of sixty city lots, located in Westfield Park on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, sold for $65,000, and 267 city lots, located at Inwood, N. Y., sold for $60,000. Hall J. How, No. 59 Pine-street, reports having sold at private sale four fall lots on the south side of East Eighteenth-street, 125 feet east of Madison-avenue, for $140,000 cash; $40,000. The lot recently reported sold for $140,000 to Mr. George Bliss, located on the north-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Sixty-ninth-street, is in size 50 by 175 feet, (the price paid, we understand, should have been stated at $125,000,) and the lot on the south-west corner of Fifth-avenue and Seventy-third-street, reported sold to Mr. Harper for $125,000, is in size 52 by 100 feet, with alley-way in rear 10 feet in width.

Exchange Sales, Monday, March 3, 1873.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

Sixth-ave., East 126th-st., s. e. cor. 0 ft. w. of 2d-av., each 25x100.11, sold in one parcel.....$18,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HUGHES & CASE, NO. 189 BROADWAY, corner of Pine-st., offers the following desirable sales, on the west side, for sale:

West-st., near West Broadway, 2 Lots.
Broome-st., near Broadway, 1 Lot.
South 5th-av., near Prince-st., 3 Lots.
2d-st., near 10th-av., 2 Lots.
6th-st., near Broadway, 2 Lots.
West 8th-st., near 5th-av., 2 Lots.
8th-st., near 6th-av., 7 Lots.
Ninth-st., near 6th-av., 3 Lots.
First-st., near 9th-av., 4 Lots.
Fifty-first-st., near 8th-av., 12 Gore Lots.
42d-st., near 10th-av., 3 Lots.
Fifty-ninth-st., near Riverside Park, 4 Lots.
60th-st., near Riverside Park, 5 Lots.
61st-st., near Riverside Park, 4 Lots.
66th-st., near 8th-av., Irregular Plot.
Ninth-st., near 9th-av., 4 Lots.
203d-st., near 7th-av., 2 Lots.
First-st., near Boulevard, 3 Lots.
Also, (Manhattanville,)

three very choice Plots on the Grand Boulevard, 7th and 8th avs. Boulevard, 8th, 9th, and 10th avs., Manhattan-st., St. Nicholas-av. Full particulars at the office.

$40,000.—FOR SALE—A FIRST-class four-story and basement brown-stone house, corner of Lexington-av. and 59th-st. The many "conveniences" inside, the thorough construction, and the superb finish—stairs panelled in rosewood &c., &c., add extra millions to the house. Very cheap at $40,000. Will take a mortgage for $20,000 and a small dwelling-house, furnished or unfurnished, below 42d-st. Apply to G. Q. COLTON, No. 39 Cooper Institute.

DWELLING-HOUSES FOR SALE.—No. 110 East 37th-st., New-York, three story, brown stone. No. 545½ Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, two story, frame, brick filling, French roof. No. 92 Hopkins-st., Brooklyn, two story, frame. No. 82 Hewes-st., (new house,) two stories and high basement, brick. Apply to TATHAM & BROS., No. 82 Beekman-st.

AN EXECUTORS' SALE OF A VALUable plot of lots on the upper part of Broadway, near James Gordon Bennett's residence, for $25,000 less than their present value. Property in this vicinity is rapidly increasing in value; must be sold by order of executors; terms liberal.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A MADISON-AV. HOUSE FOR SALE, near and south of Central Park, west side, four story, brown stone, high stoop, well built, hard wood in three floors, painted in complete order; price only $47,000. Full particulars of
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED.—THREE-story and basement brown-stone front house, No. 207 West 41st-st., near 8th-av.; house built four years ago, and last year put in complete order; painted, grained, &c. Apply after 2 P. M., at house, or of the owner; terms to suit. RANDALL, No. 554 8th-av.

FOR SALE—WITH EARLY POSSESSION, the first-class four-story brown-stone house No. 207 8th-av., near 30th-st., Columbia College lease, $300 per annum, about 5 years to run; size, 25 feet; lot 100 feet deep. Price, $70,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE large plot of ground formerly known as the Broome-street Church. Nos. 408, 410, and 412 Broome-st., No. 103 Elm-st., 2 lots of 75x98 on Broome-st. and 20x22 on Elm-st.; immediate possession. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A VERY CHEAP HOUSE IN THOMPson-st., near Amity; three story, high stoop, brick; lot 24.4x50; in fine order, and can be bought for $20,000 if applied for at once.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY basement and subcellar brown-stone front house and lot, on West 52d-st., near 5th-av.; size 22x76; lot 100.5. For further particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE, WITH EARLY POSSESsion—In Clinton-place, near 5th-av., a first-class four-story brick house, with mirrors and gas-fixtures; size of lot in fee, 22x100 feet. Price, $30,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 556 5TH-AV., AND NO. 61 Park-av., fitted up in the most elegant manner by Fottier & Stymus; decorated by an Italian artist of rare ability; price very low; terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A MOST DESIRABLE PROPerty on 7th-av., which from its proximity to Broadway intersection, is valued as a Broadway property; price $60,000; terms liberal.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, on East 46th-st., NEAR 5TH-AV. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.
Branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st. (Union-square.)

FOR SALE—ON WEST 47TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., a four-story brown-stone house. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.
Branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, ON 5TH-AV., above 42d-st., four-story brown-stone house, of extra width. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.
Branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

TRINITY CHURCH LEASES FOR sale of improved property in the Ninth Ward on Morton-street, between Greenwich and Bedford streets, for sale low. Apply to CARTER & HEDDEN, No. 11 Pine-street, Room No. 5.

FOR SALE — SEVERAL DWELLING-houses, with modern improvements; good order; between 5th and 2d avs., 4th to 60th sts. Prices from $16,000 to $70,000. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

FOR SALE—ONE FOUR-STORY AND BASEment high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x80, corner lot; two four-story and basement high stoop brown-stone houses, 16x50; two four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone houses, 18x55; corner Lexington-av. and 71st-st. Apply on premises.

$17,000.—FIRST-CLASS LOCATION.—A large four-story brick house, with all modern improvements. Inquire in possession, No. 127 East 31st-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 83D-ST., AN ELEgant four-story brown-stone house, in perfect order. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.
Branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone house, known as No. 220 West 58th-st., near Broadway; immediate possession. For particulars apply next door.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE RESIDENCES on 35th, Madison, Lexington, and Park avs. for sale by ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE south-west corner of Honeyman and Thompson sts.; size 92x75. Apply to T. B. RICH, No. 214 Thompson-st., or H. F. WOODWARD, No. 23 Carmine-st.

VALUABLE 3D-AV. AND 35TH-ST. corner property for sale, to close a partnership. Will be sold cheap, if sold before the 8th instant. Inquire of owner, at No. 594 3d-av.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE LOT ON 147TH-ST., near the Great Boulevard, with handsome water front. Inquire of G. A. REES, No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE THREE-story stone front house, No. 124 West 32d-st. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—IN VICINITY OF CITY HALL, a business property, unimproved, corner site. Apply to MR. BRYAN, No. 23 Chambers-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THREE three-story Philadelphia brick front brick houses; gas, hot and cold water to top story, bath, two water-closets, speaking-tubes, washing-machine, elevated range, heating-range, marble mantels, stone stoops and flagstones, &c., &c. They are thirty minutes from Fulton Ferry, twenty minutes from the Williamsburg ferries, and fifteen from Prospect Park. Will be sold on easy terms for less than half of a house in New-York, equally convenient. Apply on the premises, corner of Marcy-av. and Monroe-st., or of the owner, FRANCIS WOOD, No. 304 Gates-av.

TO CLERKS, SALESMEN, AND PERsons DEPENDING ON SALARIES.—Williamsburgh and Nineteenth Ward dwellings to rent at $25 and upward; $5,000 and upward will buy you a home, yearly rent twenty per cent. Investment better than savings banks; good location, near ferries to Grand and Roosevelt sts., New-York; terms easy. C. V. HOLCOMB, No. 67 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

RAPID TRANSIT.—A NEW THREE-story brick house, 20x36x100, with every improvement, at a bargain; also choice lots, 25x100 feet, under close restrictions, in a first-class neighborhood, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and the line of the proposed Rapid Transit steam Road, for sale at $500 and upward; a splendid opportunity for investment or speculation. Apply at the office of the late A. J. WALKER, No. 112 John-st., New-York, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

RESIDENCE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS for Sale.—Possession 1st of May; brick building, full-sized lot; three minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry; location most desirable; price $16,000. Apply to J. M. KALLY, No. 202 Montague-st.

JERSEY CITY REAL ESTATE

JERSEY CITY.—AN ELEGANT, RESIdence, all the modern improvements, with twenty-one lots of ground, handsomely laid out, and fronting on two main avenues; large barn, greenery, &c.; convenient to all the ferries; only $45,000; terms to suit purchaser; a great bargain; must be seen to be appreciated. J. M. GIBSON, Auctioneer, No. 27 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SUMMIT, CHATHAM, MADISON, NEW-JERSEY.

FOR SALE—Houses, villa sites, and farms.
TO RENT—Houses furnished and unfurnished.
FOR EXCHANGE—Several places for City property.
ARCHIBALD GRACIE,
Summit, near the station.

GREENWICH, CONN.—COUNTRY RESIdence of the subscriber, with 8 acres of land House 80x42 feet and extension 30x22 feet; planned by Calvert Vaux. Built in best manner and in fine order, having every convenience, together with never-failing supply of purest water, stables, carriage-house, and out-buildings. Ground laid out in lawn, walks, and flower-beds, evergreens, shrubs, and shade-trees. Garden stocked with every variety of fruits. Price much less than cost. Terms very easy. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, IN NEWARK, N. J., the modern three-story house, No. 1,118 Broad-st., 34x38; lot 80x192; parlor floor finished in black walnut; marble mantels, gas, water, heater, bath, &c.; situated in the finest part of Newark, and only five minutes' walk from Chestnut-street Depot; possession can be had at any time. Inquire of F. BONNEAU, No. 176 Centre-st., New-York, or No. 49 Pennington-st., Newark.

FOR SALE, IN PRINCETON, N.J.—A VERY desirable residence, house of brick, sixteen rooms, with furnace, range, gas, bath-room, &c.; lot two and a quarter acres; surrounded by evergreen hedge, and containing a variety of ornamental and fruit trees, grapes, &c.; new stable and carriage-house; price, $16,000; terms easy. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished, at South Orange, N. J., five acres in lawn, grove, garden, &c.; house well furnished and nearly new; fourteen rooms; bath, laundry, furnace, and all improvements; gardener's house, stable, cow-house, fruits, &c.; owner sails for Europe in May. Apply to R. S. LAWRENCE, No. 214 Pearl-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE—THIRty acres finest quality land, pleasantly located; all necessary buildings; half mile from railroad depot; churches, schools, &c.; price $4,000. Inquire of M. S. HALLOCK, corner Franklin-av. and Milton-st., Greenpoint, or Col. N. W. HALLOCK, Jamesport, Long Island, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON 4TH-AV., NEAR 2D-ST., Mount Vernon, N. Y., a lot 75x105 feet, containing two buildings, suitable for a school, keeping boarders, or other business; house contains ten rooms; other building, 20x25 feet, now used as a school-room. Price $5,500. Apply on the premises to C. W. WATERHOUSE.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY PLACE; ten or eighty acres, on the Hudson River, at Scarborough, one mile below Sing Sing; large double house, 50x52; stable, gate-house, and other outbuildings; views very fine. Apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st., or ROBERT H. BOORMAN, No. 81 Cedar-st.

RIVERSIDE, NEAR STAMFORD.—Attractive shore front residence; eleven rooms; modern conveniences; first-class growing neighborhood; extremely healthy; near depot; all trains; descriptive circular; $9,000; others. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON STATEN Island, within thirty minutes of Wall-st., desirable residence, with fine view, and park attached; terms of sale easy; rents low. Further particulars at the office of the estate of ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT CRANFORD, N. J., FORTY-eight minutes by Central Railroad, a house and two acres; choice location, on two streets; price, $4,000; house and five acres, $7,000; also, a fine plot of ten acres at a bargain, on easy terms.
BLOOMINGDALE, No. 233 3d-av.

IN HACKENSACK—TWO PLOTS OF LAND, consisting of eight and ten acres each, will be sold together or separately. Front on Hackensack-av.; also river front, convenient to three railroad depots. For map and particulars apply to C. MEHR, owner, No. 327 5th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., New-York.

WALTER UNDERHILL, REAL ESTATE AGENT, YONKERS, N. Y.—All descriptions of Yonkers property for sale or rent; a very fine place for sale on the highest elevation; also a desirable property on Warburton-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—STATEN Island—Fifty acres, choice location, with extensive ocean and land views; would exchange for improved City property. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 15 East 26th-st.

RESIDENCE AT WESTPORT, CONN.—Double house of seventeen rooms, good cellar, good water, abundance of fruit, fine shade and water-view, convenient to depot. Land adjoining for sale. Address Mrs. C. SANFORD.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, Islands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year. WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cones-sts.

A GENTLEMAN GOING TO SOUTHeastern Texas to attend to his own lands will investigate the interest of others for a reasonable compensation. Refers to O. D. Jewett, Esq., No. 182 Front-st., to whose care address LAWYER.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY fine grazing farm of 213 acres in Livingston County, in the City of New-York. Will be exchanged for property in New-York or Brooklyn. Apply to Post-office Box No. 1,676 New-York.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY. SPECIALTY.—Great variety property to rent, sell and exchange. Call for rent and sale catalogues. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau, corner Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—ORANGE, N. J.—LOCATION high, very healthy; eight residences; prices from $3,000 to $30,000. E. F. SMALL, Owner, No. 111 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY VALUABLE farms near Sing Sing; splendid river and inland views; contents 161 and 116 acres. Reference, GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT SALE

IN PARTITION.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE ON THE LINE OF THE GRAND DRIVES, AND NEAR THE NEW NATIONAL PARADE GROUND

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1873, At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Esq., Referee.

No. 147 West 35th-st., 209.7 feet east of 7th-av., the lot of land with the brick stables.

Also, valuable property at Inwood, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York.

Four lots of land south-east corner of Hudson-av. and C-st., each lot 25x100 feet.

One plot of ground between 214th and 218th sts., containing 4 713-1000 acres, known as the Thompson Estate.

On this plot, situated at the apex of Inwood Hill, is a large three-story and basement brick and stucco-finished villa mansion, with tower, having all the conveniences of hot and cold water, gas, furnace, covered porte-cochère, with balcony, &c. On first floor, large drawing-room, library, and dining-room, with spacious halls, butler's room and pissaus. On second floor, four large and two small rooms, bath-room, cedar and other closets. On third floor, four rooms. The grounds are handsomely laid out in lawn, grove, flower and kitchen gardens, containing many fine grafted fruits, with an abundance of old forest trees and evergreens, a fine spring of good water, also large stable and carriage-house, with addition for coachman and servants' rooms, large ice-houses and other out-buildings. The views of the Hudson River and surrounding country from this desirable site are not surpassed, if equaled, by any on New-York Island. The property is in a neighborhood contiguous to the Dyckman Estate, and increasing in value daily.

For maps and full particulars, inquire at office of Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

WM. COLE, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF 200 VACANT LOTS, AND SEVEN HOUSES AND LOTS, including homestead of Charles Cooper, Bushwick-av. Boulevard and Weirfield-st., in the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of Brooklyn. Also, store property, Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., New-York.

COLE & MURPHY will sell by auction on TUESDAY, March 11, 1873, at 12 M., at No. 379 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall, by order of executors of Robert Adair and Charles Cooper. Ten per cent. and $10 auction fee on day of sale; sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage. Maps at D. Barnett's, No. 397 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; U. S. Thompson's, No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York; and Theo. F. Jackson's, No. 45 Broadway, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Sheriff's Real Estate Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, March 5, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Jeremiah Quinlan, James Lynch, and John E. Develin, trustees of Walter Reeks.

EIGHTH-AVENUE—North-east corner of 55th-st., four five-story brown-stone houses, with stores, Nos. 920, 922, 924, and 926 8th-av.; good buildings; fine location.

FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET — Four story, French roof, brown stone, No. 257 West 55th-st., in the rear of the above.

SIXTY-EIGHTH-STREET—The undivided half of seven lots and part of lot north side 68th-st., 100 feet west of 9th av., each lot 20x100.4.

ONE HUNDREDTH-STREET—Full lot south side of 100th-st., 200 feet east of 10th-av., near Boulevard.

MULBERRY-STREET, No. 27—House and lot, 25x74.

MOTT-STREET—Nos. 70, 72, and 74 Mott-st., houses and lots, each lot 22x94 feet.

BAXTER-STREET, No. 121—Front and rear houses.

Maps and particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 4 Pine-st.

Also, on same day.

SIXTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Two lots, south side, 100 feet west of 11th-av.

On THURSDAY, March 6,

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET—House and stable No. 343 East 24th-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH-STREET—Three full lots, south side, near 2d-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY, NOS. 48 AND 50 WALKER-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Josiah Lane, deceased, under the direction of Messrs. Miller, Stoutenburgh & Peckham.

WALKER-STREET—The five-story marble-front stores and lots, situate on the northerly side of Walker-st., between Broadway and Church-st., and known as Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., being together 50 by 100 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE lease, on premises No. 744 Broadway.—United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—John H. Platt, as assignee, &c., against Oliver H. Archer.—Pursuant to an order of this Court, dated Jan. 31, 1873, the undersigned will sell at public sale, on MONDAY, the 3d day of March, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, the lease made by John David Wolfe to the Stuyvesant Bank of and in the premises number seven hundred and forty-four (744) Broadway, in the City of New-York. The lease will expire May 1, 1890. The sale will be made subject to the approval of this Court, and subject to all the terms and covenants contained in said lease, and to a subsequent agreement between the same parties.

For terms of sale and full particulars, inquire at the office of the undersigned, at No. 40 Wall-street, New-York. JOHN H. PLATT, Receiver of the Stuyvesant Bank.
NEW-YORK, March 3, 1873.

The sale of lease, as above, is postponed to Wednesday, March 12, 1873. JOHN H. PLATT, Receiver.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 1ST-AV., 17TH AND 75TH STS., AT AUCTION.

HUGH N. CAMP will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 6, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

FIRST-AVENUE—All that certain lot, with the front and rear building thereon, known as No. 415 1st-av., west side, 43 2 feet north of 24th-st., lot 18.6 x100 feet. Front building is a three-story brick tenement, 18.6 by about 45 feet deep. Rear building is two-story brick.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET.—Three-story brick front house and lot, No. 423 East 17th-st., south side, about 194 feet west of Avenue A. Lot 22.2x92 feet.

SEVENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—The valuable three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 420 East 75th-st., south side, 224 feet 2 inches east of 1st-av. House in good order, and contains all the modern improvements. Lot 20.6x102.2 feet.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS ON WOODHULL-ST., BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the following described real estate, viz.:

WOODHULL-STREET.—The six three-story, English-basement brick dwelling houses and lots, situate on the northerly side of Woodhull-st., between Hicks and Columbia sts., and known as Nos. 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, and 46 Woodhull-st. The houses have brown-stone stoops and trimmings, iron railings, marble mantels, gas and water on each story, water-closets, &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers—Office No. 37 Cedar-st.

MONDAY, MARCH 17, AT 12 M., AT Exchange Sales-room. No. 111 Broadway, Supreme Court sale, Geo. S. Sedgwick, referee.

FULTON-STREET—Four-story brick store and lot, No. 205, north side, between Church and Greenwich sts.; building covers nearly the entire lot. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

WM. TRIST BAILEY, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Office No. 11 Pine-st. or No. 226 6th-av., TUESDAY, MARCH 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, basement, East 126th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., No. 45, three-story high-stoop valuable brick and stone trim dwelling, about 20x60x92; all improvements.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE, NO. 119 5TH-AV., EXTRA-WIDE STORE.

This entire building can be leased, or the store and basement without the upper part.
Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM power, a large building, four stories, basement and loft, 200 feet front by 75 feet deep; well situated for any kind of manufacturing business; will be let in rooms to suit. Applicants inquire at No. 301 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST FLOOR of the first-class building corner of 23d-st. and 6th-av., opposite Booth's Theatre; excellent location for custom tailor or piano ware-room. Inquire of WILLIAM MOIR, jewelry-store, on the premises.

TO RENT—THE LARGE BANKING FLOOR Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, adjoining the Metropolitan Bank, about 28 feet front by 90 feet deep, with large vault; rent, $15,000 per annum.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET, IN BIBLE HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, having steam heat, can be secured on second or third stories. Apply at Treasurer's Office of American Bible Society.

TO LET—NOS. 146 AND 148 WILLIAM-ST., between Fulton and Ann; four stories, with basement and subcellar; 39 feet front; possession April 1. Apply to C. B. JOHNSON, No. 83 Exchange-place.

BROADWAY.—TO LEASE, THE PROPERty No. 632 Broadway, through to Crosby-st.; lofts or store separate, if desired. Store No. 634 Broadway to let; also, rooms and lofts over Nos. 636 and 638.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE best corner on the 9th-av., suitable for any business. Apply at No. 313 West 37th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. E. STEWART & CO., No. 201 and 203 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

LIFE INSURANCE.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

Connecticut Mutual LIFE Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

NET ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1872.....$20,745,677 28

RECEIVED IN 1872:

For Premiums.....$7,715,827 83
For Interest and Rents. 3,039,383 16—10,754,210 99

$30,499,888 27

DISBURSED IN 1872.

TO POLICY-HOLDERS:

For claims by death and matured endowments.....$2,311,991 56
Surplus returned to Policy-holders.....2,906,211 00
Lapsed and surrendered Policies.....673,809 91—5,797,014 50

EXPENSES:

Commissions to Agents.....$538,402 19
Salaries of Officers, Clerks, and all others employed upon Salaries.....63,496 36
Medical Examiners' fees.....15,161 09
Printing, Stationery, Rent, Advertising, Postage, Exchange, &c.....69,228 45—734,288 09

TAXES, AND PROFIT AND LOSS. 289,153 96—6,820,456 54

$23,679,661 69

BALANCE, NET ASSETS, DEC. 31, 1872.

SCHEDULE OF ASSETS:

Loans upon real estate, 2nd lien, value	$17,662,902 22
Loans upon stocks and bonds, value	288,503 26
Premium notes on policies in force	8,800,037 92
Cost of real estate owned by the company	1,129,972 47
Cost of United States registered bonds	1,630,536 80
Cost of State bonds	812,900 00
Cost of city bonds	2,136,636 00
Cost of bank stock	80,306 00
Cost of railroad stock	28,000 00
Cash in bank, at interest	1,094,392 53
Cash in company's office	26,782 22
Balances due from agents, secured	26,336 74
Total	$33,679,661 69

ADD:

Interest accrued and due	$675,280 29
Market value of stocks and bonds over cost	214,497 83
Net premiums in course of collection	38,012 71
Net deferred quarterly and semi-annual premiums	23,433 92—1,256,679 44
Gross assets, Dec. 31, 1872	$34,936,141 13

LIABILITIES:

Amount required to reinsure all outstanding policies, net, assuming four per cent. interest	$29,050,000
All other liabilities	747,053—29,797,053 00
Surplus, Dec. 31, 1872	$5,139,088 13

Increase of assets during 1872.....$2,057,730 47
Ratio of expenses to receipts in 1872.....7.52 per cent.
Ratio of expenses to receipts in 1871.....8.13 per cent.
Ratio of expenses to receipts in 1870.....8.35 per cent.
Ratio of expenses to receipts in 1869.....8.45 per cent.
Policies in force, Dec. 31, 1872, 63,868, insuring.....$181,206,157

JAMES GOODWIN, President.
JACOB L. GREENE, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

(ESTABLISHED 1807.)
S. H. & C. W. SMITHWAITE & CO., 135 Chatham-Street.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS, PARLOR SUITES, CHAMBER SUITES, DINING-ROOM SUITES, MIRRORS, DESKS, and a general and varied assortment of every description of FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTRESSES & BEDDING, at VERY LOW PRICES for cash. Payments by installments, if Desired.

STORAGE

For furniture, pianos, mirrors, and paintings; also for carriages, wagons, &c., at the first-class warehouse, built expressly for the purpose, Nos. 102 to 114 East 23d-st., near 4th-av. Trunks, cases, and other packages containing articles of extra value can be stored with safety at low rates. Persons can forward their goods from any part of Europe or America direct to this warehouse. The public is invited to examine the superior accommodations, light, ventilation, safety, &c., which this warehouse possesses over all others. JOHN H. MORRELL, Owner and Proprietor.

THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR received Medal of special Award at American Institute, 1872, over all competitors. Persons in want of a fine refrigerator for every purpose should call and examine its superior merits. It is manufactured in all sizes, and for all purposes, stationary and portable, and pronounced per excellence. Office and Warerooms, 1,184 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts. The Ice King Refrigerator Manuf'g Co.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH Water-cooler.—The best meat, fruit, and ice preserver in the world; highest awards American Institute, 1867, 1869, 1871. A. M. LESLEY, Manufacturer, Nos. 224 and 226 West 23d-st., New-York. Send for book. Refrigerators repaired.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT AND AUDIT.

Public notice is hereby given in conformity with section 2, chapter 9, of the laws of New-York, enacted Jan. 30, 1872, that an adjourned public meeting of the Board of Apportionment and Audit of the City and County of New-York will be held in the office of the Controller of the City of New-York, in the New-York County Court-house, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of March, 1873, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 3, 1873.
RICHARD A. STORRS,
Clerk to Board of Apportionment and Audit.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRD DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, March 1, 1873.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS of the United States Internal Revenue laws, section 63, act July 13, 1866, I have made the following seizures, at the times and places below named, for violation of the United States Internal Revenue laws, viz.: One soda-water apparatus in good order, one corking-machine, twenty dozen bottles, one kerosene lamp, one stove and pipe, a lot of corking tools, &c., &c., at No. 271 3d-st. Feb. 4, 1873; one gross Virgil Leaf chewing tobacco, in Gouverneur-st., Feb. 25, 1873. Any parties claiming said property are hereby required to appear at my office and make their claim within thirty days from the date of this notice. In default thereof the same will be sold according to law.
JOHN MCHARG, Collector.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. F. JOHNSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

WANTED A FURNISHED HOUSE.—A gentlemen and wife wish to rent a high-stoop furnished house from April 1, located between 35th and 55th sts., and 4th and 8th avs.; rent not over $4,000. Address, stating location and price, JOHNSON, Box No. 188 Times Office.

PARTIES DESIRING HOUSES OR rooms, with or without board, apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 585 6th-av. Every place personally inspected.

WANTED TO RENT—ON THE WEST side, a first or second floor, by a small family of adults. Address D. P., Box No. 151 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads, at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being Least, Straight, and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is considered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS, COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1892, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of.....$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.
Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 13 BROAD-ST.

CONVERTIBLE

MIDLAND BONDS.

A 7 per cent. mortgage bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit. Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

Convertible Railroad Bonds have proved in the past the most profitable ever issued.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND

SEVEN PER CENT.

1ST MORTGAGE BONDS, (EXTENSION,)

DUE 1909.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

Algeria, Wed'day, March 5. | *Cuba, Wed., March 26.
Calabria, Wed., March 12. | Abyssinia, Wed., April 2.
Parthia, Wed., March 19. | Algeria, Wed., April 9.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage......$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC......SATURDAY, Mar. 8, at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC......SATURDAY, Mar. 15, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC......SATURDAY, Mar. 22, at 12 M.
CELTIC......SATURDAY, Mar. 29, at 3 P. M.
OCEANIC......SATURDAY, April 5, at 12 M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; (for sailing after 1st April, $100 gold;) steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
SPAIN, GRACE......Wed'day, Mar. 5, at 9 A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON......Wed'day, Mar. 12, at 9 A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER......Wed'day, Mar. 26, at 3 P. M.
GREECE, THOMAS......Wed'day, April 2, at 9 A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUMNER....Saturday, March 8, at 12 M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage......$75 and $65, currency
Steerage......$29, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE......DANRE......Saturday, March 8
VILLE DE PARIS......SURMONT, Saturday, March 22
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE, Saturday, April 5
PEREIRE......DANRE......Saturday, April 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin......$125 | Second cabin......$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN......Mar. 5, at 10 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN...Mar. 12, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, JR....Mar. 19, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN...Mar. 26, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH......April 2, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE......April 9, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Mar. 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Mar. 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Saturday, Mar. 22, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, Mar. 27, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, Mar. 29, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, April 5, 12 M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $75 and $90, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

or to

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 86 South Market-st., Chicago.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

March 10.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. SEABURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer MOHONGO, Capt. CONNELLY, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, and San Diego; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 30th each month connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer ALASKA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 6, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, March 8, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY March 8, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,

RATES OF PASSAGE REDUCED.

NEW-YORK TO DEMERARA.

Calling at St. Thomas and Barbadoes to land mails and passengers. These first-class full-powered iron steamers are intended to sail from Pier No. 15 East River, as follows:

LAGOS, Cowanth......Feb. —
MANDINGO, Spence......Saturday, Mar. 15
AND EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and superior ventilation, and take only first-class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken.

HORNSTEDT & GARTHORNE, Owners, No. 70 South-st., New-York. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, 70 South-st., N. Y.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,)......March 6
CLEOPATRA, (Havana only,)......March 13
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)...March 20
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,)......March 27

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

CALEDONIA, Wed., Mar. 5 | COLUMBIA, W., Mar. 12
CALIFORNIA, Sat., Mar. 8 | INDIA......Sat., Mar. 15

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route or line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails, as under:

The steam-ship ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, Laguayra, and Puerto Cabello will sail on March 8.

Loading berth, Pier No. 12, N. R. For freight or passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND

PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,

From Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Tuesday, March 4.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. BECKETT, Thursday, March 6.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, March 8.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents, No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South or South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM......March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR......April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH......May 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, AND San Domingo City.—The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, March 12, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD.

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hack-hire, or a LONG WALK to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHATEVER.

WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers NEWPORT and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., on and after March 1. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

HOTELS.

GARDNER HOUSE.

This new and elegant hotel, corner of Michigan-av. and Jackson-st., Chicago, containing 250 rooms, facing the public park, and overlooking Lake Michigan, central for business or pleasure, is now open, and offers accommodations unsurpassed in this country or Europe.

GARDNER & GOULD, Proprietors.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Pursuant to an order of Hon. James W. Covert, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of ANDREW BRIDGEMAN, late of the town of Newtown, in the said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to S. V. BAGLEY, one of the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his place of business, at No. 8 Wall-st., in the City and County of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1873.—Dated September, 1872.

S. V. BAGLEY, JAMES GLASSFORD, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EBENEZER REED, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Barney, Butler & Parsons, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of February, 1873.

WM. H. LEONARD, GEO. W. PARSONS, ALMIRA M. REED, } Executors.

f11-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES L. BLISS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 16 Cliff-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of June next. Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1872.

NORMAN D. SAMPSON, Attorney of PATTY W. BLISS, Executrix.

d10-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DAVID WOLFE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of December, 1872.

DAVID WOLFE BRUCE, DAVID WOLFE BISHOP, WILLIAM B. HOFFMAN, Executors.

d17-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA B. CARNEGIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, office of the Irving Insurance Company, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of August next. —Dated New-York, the 24th day of February, 1873.

JAMES WILSON, NICHOLAS F. PALMER, } Executors.

f25-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VINCENT LE COMTE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 266 West Thirty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of June next.—Dated New-York, 17th day of December, 1872.

MARGARET LE COMTE, Executrix.

d17-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL WOLFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the Subscriber, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of June next. Dated, New-York, the 13th day of December, 1872.

ABRAHAM WOLFF, Executor.

d17-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS DUNN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 346 West 47th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of February, 1873.

f4-1aw6mTu* ANN DUNN, Executrix.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership lately subsisting between JAMES SUTTON and LINDLEY M. FRANKLIN, under the firm name of JAMES SUTTON & CO., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. James Sutton is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the firm.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1873.

JAMES SUTTON, L. M. FRANKLIN.

The business will be continued by James Sutton under the old style. JAMES SUTTON & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned, under the firm name of WOGLOM & MILLER, have this day formed a copartnership for the manufacture and sale of fine jewelry, at Nos. 33 and 34 John-st., corner of Nassau-st., New-York.

GILBERT T. WOGLOM, LEVI MILLER.

Feb. 15, 1873.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.) 11:33 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, 5:30, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:33 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, 5:30, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.,) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:08, 11:33 A. M.; 3:55, 4:35, and 5:30 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:08, 9:08, 11:33 A. M.; 3:55, 4:35, and 5:30 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:33 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35 (Ex.,) 5:30, 6:35, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:08, 9:08, 11:33 A. M.; 3:55, 4:35, 5:30, and 6:35 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 10:08, 11:33 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 2:23, 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35 (Ex.,) 4:53, 5:30, 6:08, 6:35, 7:33, 8:08 (Ex.,) stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.,) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:08, 9:08, 10:08, 11:33 A. M.; 2:23, 3:55, 4:53, 5:30, 6:08, 6:35, 7:33 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:08 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 and 8:08 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 3:08, and 8:08 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:08 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:08 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:08 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:08 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad, (Air-line,) 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 3:08 P. M., and 4:35 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:08, 8:08, and 9:08 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:35 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:08 A. M. and 4:35 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 4:35, and 5:30 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:08 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:08 A. M., 12:23, and 3:08 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:30, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:03 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:24 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:34, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen. Pass. Agent.

A. J. CASSETT, General Manager.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Passenger depots foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:20, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:20, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:20 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:20 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—‡7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, †4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Hunisboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:45, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 8:10, 10:20 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 5:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.

WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows:

6 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—For Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 6, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.

10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.

3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.

5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.

6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

LECTURES.

"THE SOCIAL UNDERTOW."

J. G. HOLLAND will give the above lecture at the Presbyterian Memorial Church, corner of Madison-av. and 53d-st., TUESDAY EVENING, March 4, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents each, to be had at Scribner's, No. 654 Broadway, and at the door.

"PERSONAL EXPERIENCES IN THE HOLY LAND."—A lecture on the above subject will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, March 6, at 8 o'clock P. M., by CHARLES F. COFFIN, in the Friends' Meeting-house, 20th-st., Gramercy Park.

LECTURE BY CHAS. FROEBEL, Esq., on *The Future of Alchemy*, in the hall of Rutgers College, No. 489 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., TUESDAY EVENING, March 4, at 8 o'clock, in aid of the Free Church of St. Matthias. Admission, 50 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

FINE ARTS.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer,

No. 82 5th-av.,

would respectfully call the attention of all art lovers to the extraordinary opportunity to secure one of KRUSEMAN VAN ELTEN'S CHARMING OIL-PAINTINGS.

This famous artist, being about to leave our City and adopt a residence abroad, has determined to make an absolute sale of his entire collection of art treasures. About 150 choice examples of a great variety of subjects are now on exhibition at the

SOMERVILLE GALLERY,

No. 82 5th-av., where they are to be sold by auction

THIS EVENING.

This exhibition is a wonderful evidence of ability and industry, and ought to be visited by every person interested in this delightful subject.

The exhibition is open, free, day and evening.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

Sales-rooms No. 95 Chambers and No. 77 Reade sts.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BRO.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7,

at 10½ o'clock, at their sales-rooms,

NO. 95 CHAMBERS AND NO. 77 READE STS. SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE THE STOCK OF ONE OF OUR WELL-KNOWN FIRST-CLASS CITY MANUFACTURERS, WHO IS ABOUT RETIRING FROM BUSINESS. All of which was made expressly for best City custom sales, and for beauty of design, excellency of workmanship, and serviceability, cannot be surpassed. The stock embraces parlor, boudoir, library, dining-room, and chamber suites in great variety; cabinets, secretary and wing book-cases, centre and fancy tables, &c. will be ready for inspection Thursday, 6th inst., with catalogues. PURCHASERS CAN HAVE THEIR GOODS STORED FREE OF EXPENSE TILL MAY 1.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, } WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1873. }

The Navy Department will offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Navy-yard, Mare Island, California, on the 27th day of March, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., the United States steam-ship *Vanderbilt*, of 3,187 tons measurement.

The vessel and her inventory can be examined at any time, on application to the Commandant of the yard.

The whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy-yard within two weeks from the day of such adjudication.

The government reserves the right to withdraw the vessel from sale at any time, and to reject any bid or offer which is considered inadequate.

ART SALE.

NOTICE.

We will open for exhibition and sale on MONDAY, March 3, at our Art Gallery, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, a consignment of very choice, original and costly oil-paintings, mostly the production of our most favorite modern artists. The lovers of the fine arts will find them well worthy of their inspection.

The above will be sold on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, March 6, 7, and 8, commencing each day at 12 o'clock.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF ENGRAVINGS AND ENGRAVED PLATES, THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE

J. M. W. TURNER, R. A.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods respectfully give notice that they will sell by auction, in London, on March 24 and following days, by order of the representatives of the late

J. M. W. TURNER, R. A.,

the whole of the valuable engravings, some of which have never been published, and engraved plates removed from the artist's late residence.

Catalogues may be had of Messrs. Goupil, No. 170 5th-av., corner 22d-st., New-York.

ART SALES

THIS EVENING.

FINE OIL-PAINTINGS,

BY

KRUSEMAN VAN ELTEN,

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

at the

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,

No. 82 5th-av.,

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, March 3 and 4, 1873.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECOMBE.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) March 4, at 11½ o'clock, within their store, fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo Ocean Queen, and can be seen on Pier No. 14 East River; also fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo Nuovo Mondo, and can be seen on Pier No. 7 East River; also balance cargo Gullia, and can be seen on Pier No. 14 East River; also balance cargo Leha, and can be seen on Pier No. 14 East River; also 130 cases Valencia Oranges, and can be seen at store No. 163 Greenwich-st.

COAL.

CIRCULAR NO. 1.

THE PHILADELPHIA & READING

COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President, No. 227 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

DAVID PALMER, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

EDWARD A. QUINTARD, General Sales Agent, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company desire to call the attention of retailers, manufacturers, and consumers to the coals from the following collieries now worked by them: Pine Forest, Tunnel, Keystone, Pine Knot, Glendower, Ellangowan, Preston No. 1, Shaft No. 1, Live Oak, Phoenix Park No. 2, Rainbow, Merriam, Indian Ridge, Mine Hill Gap, Otto, Knickerbocker, Preston No. 2, Wabash, Locust Spring, East Franklin, Bast, Potts, Beechwood, Thomaston, Forestville, Boston Run, Preston No. 4, Buckville, Cedar Hill, North Franklin No. 1, North Franklin No. 2.

In addition to the product of the above, they will sell, as factors, during the season of 1873, all of the coals from the following well-known collieries that are either shipped from Port Richmond or consigned through the Delaware and Raritan Canal: Tunnel Ridge, Lawrence, William Penn, Girardville, Union, Manchester, Alaska, Buck Ridge, Burnside, St. Nicholas, Colorado, Turkey Run, McMichael, Big Mine Run, Glentworth, Enterprise, Big Mountain, Brookside, Bear Run, Shenandoah, Plank Ridge, Hammond, Girard, Kentucky, Greenback, Bear Valley.

No mixture of the different grades of coal will in any case be permitted, and each of the several classes of coal produced at the above-named collieries will be kept strictly separate from the others. All sales will be made under the following designations: 1. Hard White Ash Coal. 2. Free-burning White Ash Coal. 3. Schuylkill Red Ash Coal. 4. Alaska Red Ash Coal. 5. Shamokin White Ash Coal. 6. Shamokin Red Ash Coal. 7. North Franklin Coal. 8. Lorberry Coal. 9. Lykens Valley Vein Coal.

In order that all coal shall be shipped in good order, a most rigid system of inspection, both at the mines and at the shipping ports, will at all times be enforced. In every district of the coal region there will be appointed a number of competent persons skilled in the preparation of coal, as local inspectors, whose duty it will be to visit the several collieries daily to see that a proper force is at all times employed in removing slate, and to prevent, if possible, any coal being sent from the mines in bad order. In addition to these efforts at prevention, no means will be left untried at the shipping ports to cure the evils of careless preparation. At Schuylkill Haven, Port Clinton, and Port Richmond all coal will be subjected to the personal examination of a skilled inspector before it is shipped, and if condemned by him, will be dumped in places provided for the purpose, and before being loaded into vessels will be thoroughly repicked and cleaned by hand, at the cost of the owner of the colliery that produced it. In entering into business as coal merchants, controlling a production greater than that of any other seller, and embracing more than two-thirds of the coal to be shipped from Port Richmond, the Company are fully alive to the great importance of careful preparation, and will spare no expense to secure for their coals a reputation second to none in the country.

The Company's ownership of NINETY THOUSAND ACRES OF COAL LAND in the first and second coal fields—the proximity of those regions to tide-water at Philadelphia—the advantages of the descending grades of the roads of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and of the fleet of steam colliers being established by the latter Company, render it certain that the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company will always supply a large proportion of the coal consumed upon the Atlantic coast. In addition to these geographical and local advantages, the fact that they are the only one of the large mining companies whose lands produce all the known varieties of anthracite coal, from the hardest white ash to the softer coals of the Shamokin and Lorberry regions, so much in demand for domestic purposes, gives them an additional claim upon the favorable consideration of the coal-purchasing community.

The anthracite coal trade of this country will hereafter be controlled and prices established by those who actually represent the ownership of the coal itself, and the ruinous suspensions of mining and fluctuations of prices will be avoided. It will be the great aim of the Company to induce a feeling of confidence on the part of their customers, so that retailers and manufacturers may take advantage of their capital to lay in their supply of coal whenever it is most convenient for them to do so, without any apprehension that the value of their stock will be impaired by any subsequent action of the Company.

On or about the 20th of each month throughout the season, circulars will be issued from the general office of the Company, in Philadelphia, establishing prices for the succeeding month; and orders may be sent either to the Treasurer of the company, in Philadelphia, or to the General Sales Agent, in New-York. Propositions may be made to the Company at any time before the 1st day of April, 1873, for the purchase of a stated quantity of coal, to be taken in equal monthly proportions at current circular prices throughout the season; and if any such proposition is accepted by the Company, the purchaser may, on or before the first day of any month, have the privilege of declining to take the proportion due in such month, but such declination shall not give him the right to take, in any succeeding month, any increased quantity in lieu of that so declined.

FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1873.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER resort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c.; climate most healthy; tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamp for circular.

IRAD FULLER, Sup't, Northampton, Mass.

G. BANTA, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MY ENTIRE STOCK OF FINE CARriages, large portion being damaged by water from ceiling, comprising landaus, landaulets, coupés, clarences, depot-wagons, phaetons, will sell at great sacrifice. HAM'S, 4th-st. and Broadway.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHing, &c., &c., manufactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

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STURTEVANT HOUSE.

BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York. American Plan, with Elevators. Centrally located, near the depots and theatres. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY,

NO. 114 EAST 19TH-ST.

Handsomely-furnished second-story front large and single room, (en suite or separate,) with board. References.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

NO. 41 WEST 16TH-ST.—BOARD—Well-furnished sunny front rooms, on third and fourth floors; no moving this Spring; terms reasonable to permanent parties.

ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM TO LET, WITH board, to two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; every modern convenience; quite comfortable home; private family. Call at No. 208 West 35th-st.

TWO ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, for family or single gentlemen, with first-class French table, private if required, at No. 25 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH-ST.—AN ELEGANT back parlor; also, rooms on second and third floors; house and table unexceptionable; references exchanged.

NO. 93 GROVE-ST.—A PRIVATE FAMily would let, with board, a furnished front parlor, with closets; house and accommodation first-class; terms reasonable; location eligible.

NO. 247 WEST 36TH-ST.—A FEW GENtlemen can be comfortably accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms; terms, $5 and $6.

A PRIVATE (AMERICAN) FAMILY WILL let to a gentleman a second-story front room, with full or partial board; references. 235 West 34th-st.

ONE SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN have a desirable front room, with board. 5th-av., No. 294. References.

NO. 288 FIFTH-AV.—A PARLOR AND bedroom, handsomely furnished, together or separate, without board.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—FOR TWO GENTLEMEN, (brothers,) by the 25th March, in a private family without other boarders, two unfurnished rooms; between 20th and 40th sts., and 6th and Lexington avs.; with or without board; state terms per month; references exchanged. Address H. G. M., Box No. 1,881 Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

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ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 252 Madison-av.

School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

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A BOARDING SCHOOL for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. ESTABLISHED 1854. Earnest teaching; common-sense management. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS GOING ABROAD.—A lady of large experience in teaching has taken an elegant residence near Central Park and 5th-av., where she will superintend the education of a limited and select number of young ladies and little girls, who will be received into her family and enjoy a combination of educational advantages, with refined home influences, such as few institutions can present. Unexceptionable references given. Address CULTURE, Station G, New-York.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 26. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

TO RENT—A YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and Day School, situated in one of the pleasantest cities of New-England; widely known and long established; will be rented, furnished, for a term of years. Address, with references, S. H. G., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—A first-class boarding-school for boys; the Spring term will commence April 8; terms $300 per annum. For circulars, address THOS. D. REED.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y., for both sexes; 167 furnished rooms; twenty instructors; term opens March 17. ALONZO FLACK, President.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, Newburg, N. Y., offers superior advantages; four vacancies; inspection solicited. Write for circular.

MISS PERINE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 106 East 38th-st., between Park and Lexington avs.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. —A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SAMUEL J. OAKLEY against LABAN G. RUSSELL.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Com. not Ser.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 66 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and twenty-four dollars and fifty-eight cents, with interest from the 19th day of December, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 30, 1872.

SCUDDER & CARTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint herein was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, in said City.—Dated Jan. 27, 1873. SCUDDER & CARTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

ja28-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE of New-York, City and County of New-York.—ELLEN DALE, plaintiff, against ROBERT S. DALE, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(By publication.)—(Com. filed.)—To Robert S. Dale, defendant. —You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 133 Nassau-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 2, 1873.

GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in said City, on the 5th day of February, 1873.

GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

f11-1aw10wTu

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOSEPH RICHARDSON, plaintiff, against EDWARD PRIME, Edward Prime, Jr., and Nathaniel Prime, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 9 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 22, 1873.

RICHARD H. BOWNE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the new Court-house in said City, on the 3d day of March, 1873.

RICHARD H. BOWNE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

mh4-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-York.—HENRY NEUSTADTER, plaintiff, against JOHN C. THOMPSON, MARY L. TIFFANY, FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK OF HARLEM, defendants.—To the defendants above named.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court for the County of New-York on the 30th day of November, 1872, against you, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office, No. 150 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the twenty days aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint. Dated New-York, Nov. 30, 1872.

SAM'L RIKER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ja28-1aw6wTu

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A WHOLESALE CLOTHING-house to be established in one of the best of the interior cities of Ohio, where the jobbing trade already aggregates more than two million dollars annually, and has no jobber in ready-made clothing; the opening is a splendid one, place is healthy and prosperous, rent low, living cheap, and a yearly business of $250,000 awaits a good firm who will come in this Spring. Address Z. S. S., No. 212 Prospect-st., Cleveland, Ohio.

TO SURVEYORS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Wanted, a partner with $10,000, in an established office; must be one of good habits and thoroughly capable. Address "REX," Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FLORENCE.

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH......Proprietor and Manager

LAST WEEK BUT ONE

of the engagement of

MR. W. J. FLORENCE.

First time at this theatre of the French dramatization of Dickens' Romantic Christmas Story,

NO THOROUGHFARE,

called "L'Abime," (The Abyss.)

MR. FLORENCE

in his artistic characterization of

OBENREIZER, THE SWISS,

in which he created such a marked sensation on the occasion of the original production of the play in America. It will now be produced with new and appropriate scenery, appointments, dresses, &c., &c., and cast to the full strength of the popular stock company.

EACH EVENING at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

MONDAY, MARCH 17, reappearance of Mr. and Mrs. BOUCICAULT in Mr. Boucicault's new drama of DADDY O'DOWD.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. DADDY O'DOWD.

RETURN OF MR. and MRS. DION BOUCICAULT.

ON MONDAY, MARCH 17,

MR. DION BOUCICAULT

will appear in

A NEW DRAMA,

entitled

DADDY O'DOWD,

as Mike O'Dowd of the Gladdagh, a Galway Fish-salesman.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

FOURTH WEEK OF

Mr. SOTHERN,

In his extraordinary impersonation of

DAVID GARRICK.

EVERY EVENING

and

SATURDAY MATINEE,

With the following great cast of characters:

DAVID GARRICK, (his original character)......Mr. SOTHERN
Mr. SIMON INGOT......Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Squire CHIVEY......Mr. J. B. POLK
Mr. SMITH......Mr. G. F. BROWNE
Mr. BROWN......Mr. W. J. LEONARD
Mr. JONES......Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
THOMAS......Mr. C. E. EDWIN
GEORGE......Mr. J. PECK
SERVANT......Mr. HARRIS
Miss ADA INGOT...Miss KATHERINE ROGERS
Mrs. SMITH......Mme. PONISI
Miss ARAMINTA BROWN......Mrs. SEFTON

Notwithstanding the extra accommodation provided, the demand for seats two weeks in advance is so urgent that

EARLY APPLICATION

is strongly recommended.

Box-book open one month in advance.

DAVID GARRICK.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Carriages may be ordered at 10¾.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. LUCCA.

MAX MARETZEK......Sole Manager

ITALIAN OPERA.

FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT OF PAULINE LUCCA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 5, at 8,

MIGNON.

THREE PRIMA DONNAS.

LUCCA, KELLOGG, SANZ,

Signors VIZZANI, JAMET, and others.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 7,

Positively for the only time,

LE NOZZE DI FIGARO.

LUCCA, KELLOGG, LEVIELLI.

SATURDAY, March 8, at 1 P. M.,

GRAND LUCCA MATINEE.

Tickets and seats for sale at Nos. 114 and 701 Broadway, and the Academy of Music.

KELLOGG CONCERT.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG

will sing

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 4,

at the

HALL OF THE EAST-SIDE ASSOCIATION,

Corner of 86th-st. and 3d-av.

Seats can be secured at the Hall, at Marshe's drug-store, 125th-st. and 3d-av.; at Christie's, No. 1,456 3d-av., and at L. Shipman & Son's, No. 25 Chambers-st.

ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.

BRET HARTE,

Author of the "Heathen Chinee" and other extensively known humorous pieces, makes his second announced appearance in his now widely-celebrated lecture on

THE ARGONAUTS OF '49,

AT STEINWAY HALL,

TUESDAY EVENING, March 4, at 8 o'clock.

The Press said on his first appearance in New-York:

"During an hour and a half he kept the entire audience in a continuous roar of laughter."—*N. Y. Times.*

"Mr. Harte rivals the great master of Pickwick. Pre-eminently a popular lecture."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"In a word, Mr. Bret Harte has achieved a decided hit on the platform, and may choose between lecturing and literature hereafter with a certain confidence of success in either."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

"Mr. Harte has proven himself to be an excellent speaker, as well as a capital original writer."—*N. Y. World.*

Tickets for reserved seats may be obtained at Rushton's, Broadway, corner 25th-st.; Nelson & Phillips' No. 805 Broadway, corner 11th-st.; Ditmen's, Broadway, corner Barclay-st., and at Steinway Hall.

This lecture will be repeated in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on March 10.

STEINWAY HALL. FRIDAY.

THE HAMPTON STUDENTS OF THE HAMPTON NORMAL INSTITUTE, Hampton, Va., will by special invitation give THREE GRAND CONCERTS.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 7,

TUESDAY EVENING, March 11,

FRIDAY EVENING, March 14.

This unrivalled Corps of Colored Vocal Students, nineteen in number, has achieved the most unprecedented success in Washington, Philadelphia and other cities, by the purity of their voices and admirable culture. They are officially indorsed by Vice-President Henry Wilson, Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. Benj. F. Butler, Gen. J. A. Garfield, Honorables Jos. R. Hawley, Jno. Eaton, H. B. Smith, Horace Maynard, of Washington, and many others, who highly commend them to the attention of the musical and general public of New-York, owing to their admirable rendition of the quaint, touching and exceptional melodies of the colored race never previously heard in public.

Admission tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra; can now be obtained at Steinway Hall; the Methodist Book Concern, No. 805 Broadway, and at Pullman's, No. 114 Broadway.

ELIZABETH, N. J.,

AT LIBRARIE HALLE,

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENING,

MARCH 4 AND 5,

YE NEW-ENGLANDE DINNER

and

SINGIN MEETIN,

For Benefit of Broad-street Baptist Church.

Tickets $1.

PAUL FALK'S TIVOLI,

No. 18—St. Mark's-place—No. 20, (8th-st.,) between 2d and 3d avs.

THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, SIXTH SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT. Conductor, FELIX J. EBEN. Admission, 25 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. —DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOLS.—The seventh lecture of the course will be delivered by Prof. OGDEN N. ROOD, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, 4th inst. Subject—*Relation of Modern Optics to Painting.* Admission free.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary N. A.

A GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT—REPEATED BY SPECIAL REQUEST —Entitled THE CORONATION OF THE ROSE, will be given on TUESDAY EVENING, March 4, at the Pilgrim Baptist Church, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., under the direction of Prof. J. H. MURRAY, assisted by a number of young ladies.

FROBISHER'S READINGS,

ASSOCIATION HALL,

TUESDAY, MARCH 11.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.

LINDO BROS.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. B. MELville's coral and gold jewelry-store, diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., &c., taken on storage, and money advanced if required. No. 1,191 Broadway, near 28th-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR MARCH!

Horace Waters & Son, 481 Broadway.

Will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH. New seven-octave PIANOS, modern improvements, for $250 and $275, cash. THE WATERS CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Prices at bargains, for cash. Monthly installments received, running from one to three years. New and second-hand instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

Conservatory of Music.

AT STUTTGART, WURTTEMBERG, GERMANY.

At this institute there are unsurpassed facilities for those who desire to qualify themselves, either for the vocation of an artist, or that of a teacher, and to acquire a thorough education in vocal and instrumental music, the latter comprising piano, organ, violin, and violoncello; also, in the theory and composition of music as a proof of the qualifications of the establishment we beg to mention that the famous pianist, Miss MEHLIG, received her entire accomplishments at the above institute. Terms for the usual number of instructions: Department for female scholars, $51, gold; for males, $55, gold, per annum. The reception examination for the Summer season, (commencing April 21,) opens on the 18th of April. Reference: ERNST REINKING, No. 119 4th-av., New-York.

The Administration of the Conservatory:

PROF. DR. FAISST, PROF. DR. SCHOLL.

STUTTGART, February, 1873.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.

have REMOVED to 25 UNION-SQUARE, where they offer a full assortment of their celebrated CABINET ORGANS. FIFTY STYLES, $55 to $500 and upward, each. They undertake to furnish the CHEAPEST as well as BEST instruments of this class. ORGANS RENTED, with privilege to purchase, or SOLD FOR MONTHLY OR QUARTERLY PAYMENTS. *Illustrated Catalogues free.*

AT HAINES BROS.',

No. 27 Union-square.

First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms, and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 185 4th-av.)

A LADY WILL SELL LESS THAN $100, handsome rosewood, full sized Pianoforte, modern style and improvements. No. 23 3d-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

FOR SALE—LOW, A ROSE-WOOD UPRIGHT piano. To be seen at No. 115 West 28th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Curtain rises at 8.

Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

THIRD WEEK OF

Mr. Augustin Daly's original sensational "folly,"

ROUGHING IT.

Mr. JOHN WOOD, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, in immense comedy parts.

FULL OF VARIED LOCAL SCENES: The Grand Union Depot and Departure of the Express Train!! At Castle Garden!! And the Metropolitan Hotel!!

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT TRANSFORMATION SCENE ever exhibited!! A Dissolving Vision of THE FOUR SEASONS!!

The HERALD says: "It is hilarious from beginning to end, and the auditorium is as uproarious as the stage."

The TRIBUNE says: "It is an animated, bustling display, greeted with laughter and applause as its aspects change from the merry and boisterous, or the fantastic and sensational."

The TIMES says: "The scenery is admirable from the first act to the last. The Indian encampment by starlight in a gorge of the Rocky Mountains is especially striking, and the surprise of the savages by the United States soldiery a startling sensational stage effect."

Grand matinee of

ROUGHING IT,

SATURDAY next, at 1½.

. Will be shortly reproduced, in most elaborate style, Mr. DALY'S world-famous sensation, UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

(Curtain rises at 8.)

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY...Sole Lessee and Manager

ALIXE.

EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE, For the present week.

Characters by Miss CLARA MORRIS, Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss LINDA DIETZ, Miss NELLIE MORTIMER, Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. LOUIS JAMES, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. J. H. BURNETT.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 18, BRILLIANT REPRESENTATION, and first time at this theatre, of Mr. FRANK MARSHALL'S comedy of NEW-YEAR'S EVE; Or, FALSE SHAME. (Box-sheet open MONDAY, March 10.)

Mr. DALY begs to announce that ALIXE will receive but A FEW MORE REPRESENTATIONS, and it will be followed by the second of the series of EMOTIONAL PARISIAN COMEDIES of contemporaneous interest, which he has arranged to produce this season.

HARLEM MUSIC HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 8. Second performance by members of Mr. DALY'S FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE COMPANY. "NEW-YEAR'S EVE; Or, FALSE SHAME."

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Director......Mr. JAS. E. HAYES

MONDAY EVENING, March 3.

Every night until further notice the American Grimaldi, MR. GEO. L. FOX, and his HUMPTY DUMPTY, which is now being presented with new scenery, effects, music, and tricks. The finest Corps of Artists in New-York City. HUMPTY DUMPTY, (the original,) Mr. GEO. L. FOX; Old One Two, "a famed Pantaloonatic," Mr. C. K. FOX. The brilliant "Olio" in Act II. presents Senor Cassilli on the Invisible Wire; Musical Specialities by the Russian Quartette; the Infanta Venus and Adonis on the Velocipedes; Tyroliennes by the Martens and Mlle. Gretchen; Skatorial Evolutions, Kynock and Smith; Prof. Nelson & Sons in Classic Gymnastic Feats; the Grand Cat Duet, by Mons and Mme. Martens; the Wonderful Acrobats, the Bedouin Arabs, ten in number.

MATINEES, Wednesday and Saturday. Seats secured six days in advance.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor......Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager......Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8. Matinee at 1½.

LAST NIGHTS.

Of the most admirable play produced in New-York in twenty years.

100 YEARS OLD 100 YEARS OLD 100 YEARS OLD 100 YEARS OLD	Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, F. F. Mackay, W. J. Lemoyne, George Parkes, H. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, H. Wilder, W. Stuart, and Misses Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Griswold, and Miss Imogene Fowler.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, BENEFIT OF MR. MARK SMITH.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 11, will be produced a local play of great interest, written expressly for this theatre, by Miss OLIVE LOGAN, and entitled, A BUSINESS WOMAN.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.

28th-st. and Broadway.

MONDAY, March 3, and every night.

G. SWAINE BUCKLEY and SAM SHARPLEY'S

Burlesque Opera Troupe.

The new Protean musical burletta,

MASKS AND FACES,

written expressly for and introducing the

ORIGINAL SPECIALTIES

of BUCKLEY and SHARPLEY, closing with the burlesque opera,

LA SONNAMBULA,

as originally performed by that company.

Begins at 8. Carriages at 10½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.

FIFTEENTH WEEK.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10½.

Exclusively for Ladies.

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Subject—IDIOMATIC FLUENCY IN FRENCH, to be followed by

DRAMATIC FRENCH READINGS,

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To conclude with

FORMATION OF NEW ELEMENTARY CLASS.

CHAS. ROBERTS, JR.'S,

MISCELLANEOUS READINGS

AT ASSOCIATION HALL,

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, AT 8 P. M.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. Tickets for sale at Gurley's, under the hall, and at Wm. Hall & Son's, No. 751 Broadway.

BRET HARTE. "HEATHEN CHINEE." March 4 and 10. See "Amusements."

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, PURCHASING AGENT'S OFFICE, NO. 309 WEST 23D-ST. } NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1873.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until March 10 next, for supplying to the Erie Railway Company, 5,000 reams paper, more or less, for the current year, to be supplied as required for use, and in about the following proportions, delivered in New-York, subject to inspection:

1,500 reams 11lb. Cap, 13x16.
100 reams 13lb. Cap, 14¼x17, (No. 311.)
300 reams 13lb. Cap, 14x17.
300 reams 15lb. Cap, 14x17.
100 reams 18lb. Cap, 14x17.
50 reams 14lb. Cap, 14x17, pink.
50 reams 14lb. Cap, 14x17, yellow.
800 reams 22lb. No. 42, 16x28.
450 reams 22lb. W. bill, 17x22.
100 reams 28lb. W. bill, 17x24.
250 reams 30lb. W. bill, 17x24.
100 reams 14lb. D. letter, 16x20.
300 reams 20lb. D. letter, 16x20.
300 reams 28lb. Time-table, 20x28, to be worked wet.
100 reams 28lb. Time-table, 22x31½, to be worked wet.
100 reams 16lb. Ticket-sales, 16½x18.
100 reams 22lb. Demy, 16x21.
100 reams 24lb. Demy, 16x21.
100 reams 26lb. Demy, 16x21.
100 reams 24lb. D. W. bill, 19x24.
100 reams 14lb. Com. Letter, 11½x18.
100 reams 10lb. Packet Post, 11½x18.
50 reams 36lb. Double Cap, 17x28.

Samples of any quality required will be furnished on application at this office, and any other information in regard to the same.

L. L. LOCKWOOD, Purchasing Agent.

PROPOSALS FOR CONDENSED MILK.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, CORNER OF 3D-AV. AND 11TH-ST., } NEW-YORK, March 3, 1873. }

Proposals, sealed and indorsed as above, will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, until 3 o'clock P. M. of the 15th March inst., for supplying to the institutions under their charge Condensed Milk of the best quality, for the period of one year, commencing on the 1st April, 1873. Parties proposing for the above will submit samples for examination and analysis, and the milk selected will be the standard for future delivery. The milk delivered under the contract will be analysed by a competent chemist at such times as the Commissioners may determine.

Satisfactory security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and the proposals must state in full the names of principals and sureties, with their place of business and residence, and the Board reserves to itself the right to reject all offers not deemed by them advantageous to the Department.

ISAAC BELL, JAMES BOWEN, OWEN W. BRENNAN, JAMES B. NICHOLSON, ALEXANDER FREAR. } Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE.—EAST RIVER BRIDGE.—Sealed proposals will be received until April 1, 1873, for the delivery of 7,000 cubic yards of cut Granite Face Stone, required during the present year for the completion of the Brooklyn tower, East River Bridge. Plans and specifications to be seen at the Engineer's office. Printed specifications sent upon application by mail. Address, NEW-YORK BRIDGE COMPANY, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SPAIN'S REVOLUTION.

Resignation of The Throne by King Amadeo—The Establishment of The Republic.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MADRID, Thursday, Feb. 13, 1873.

Your correspondent has had the good fortune to assist at one of the most remarkable transitions that ever took place in Spain or elsewhere—the pacific and legal transition from a constitutional monarchy to a genuine republic. The whole affair has occupied but two days, and constitutes an historic *bijoum* that will not soon fade from the memory of any who witnessed the momentous crisis and saw the danger melt away hour by hour before the good sense and patriotic position of Spain's wisest and noblest statesmen, till all anxiety was merged into a universal outburst of joy and praise.

I take advantage of the momentary irregularity of the postal service to prepare some detailed account of the extraordinary events of the week, trusting it will be fresh and interesting to your readers. What I write is from personal observation in the Cortes themselves throughout the whole period, where, in the two days, I passed nineteen hours.

On Monday, the 10th, owing to the grave news spread over the city during the previous night, and reproduced in early morning extras, to the effect that KING AMADEO I. was resolved to lay aside the crown of Spain and withdraw from the country, the Cortes determined to interpellate the Government for direct and official information, so ignorant had the Legislature been kept of what was passing between the King and his counselors in the palace from the previous Saturday. The Government, it appears, had made herculean efforts to bring about a reconsideration in the sovereign's mind of his grave resolution, but without success, yet by their vacillation and want of frankness had well nigh plunged the country into all the horrors of a bloody revolution.

At 3 P. M. we proceeded to the Congress through an immense crowd, which had begun to gather on the street of St. Geronimo and about the building itself. The ticket which I bore did not, however, serve me under the special circumstances, and neither explanations nor entreaties were able to secure me admission. I was about to turn and go away, when our able and courteous Minister, Gen. Sickles, presented himself, and I was soon installed in the diplomatic tribune, in full view of the gathered Assembly. The Speaker of the House, Señor Rivero, occupied his chair, and the members were already in their places. The "blue bench," however, was empty, and toward the door near it all eyes were ever and anon anxiously directed. There was no business before the House, and the absence of the Government from their bench was evidently the obstacle to the order of the day. The republican seats were unusually full, where sat the three Coryphœi of the party, Castelar, Figueras, keen and nervous, and the stately Pi y Margall.

At last the Assembly grew impatient. An hour passed away—moments even were precious—and those who were charged with the nation's destinies failed to come before the guardians of the public weal and give an account of their trust. Figueras finally arose and demanded, in strong, concise terms, amid the profoundest silence, that the Ministry should be informed of the position of the House, that their absence was indecorous to the national representatives, and, unless they appeared, the Cortes would assume their sovereignty and resolve for themselves. The Speaker replied that he had already summoned the Government several times, and that this would be the last. Fortunately, this had its desired effect, and the Ministers, led by the Presidents of the Cabinet, Señor Ruiz Zorrilla, filed into their place. The absent Deputies returned, and perfect order reigned.

The President of the Council then rose, and spoke long, peevishly, and evasively; but it was easy to learn that the resolution of the King was definitely taken. Zorrilla began by complaining of the summons at a time when it was premature to give information of what was going on, and wished there had been no session that day. Notwithstanding, he gave an account of what had passed between the King and himself, from which it appeared that Señor Zorrilla sought rather to gain time than to serve the interests of his country by a prompt avowal of the situation to the nation's representatives. After a further series of interrupted comments on the crisis in favor of procrastination, Señor Figueras (Republican) presented to Congress the following resolution: "Congress agrees to resolve itself into a permanent session." This measure was done to prevent the arbitrary dissolution of the Cortes in case the King should be persuaded to recall his purpose to abdicate. The debate which followed occupied the remainder of the evening till 11 o'clock, in the course of which several Monarchists of the type of Radicals and Conservatives went over to the Republicans in view of the gravity of the situation. Patriotic feeling ran high. The throngs in the streets during the evening eager for news became turbulent, and egress from the building was impossible. We were all prisoners in the halls of legislation till near 11 o'clock, when troops had come to the aid of the beleaguered Cortes.

The proposition of Figueras was at last carried, and a commission composed of fifty Deputies appointed to occupy the hall till the next day, and the flag was kept waving over the building.

Congress had resolved not to adjourn till the crisis was over.

Outside, even at the late hour, the streets were thronged with an intensely excited, but not threatening populace. As soon as they learned the result of the day's proceedings, the majority, confident in the patriotism and ability of the nation's representatives, retired to their homes.

The following day, Tuesday, the 11th, the fourth anniversary of the meeting of the Constituent Assembly in 1869, a rapid reconnoissance about the streets of Madrid discovered little effervescence, and the situation looked assuring. In the afternoon, however, at the hour of the meeting of the Cortes, the whole city seemed to be in the streets. We pressed through the crowd and again took our place in the tribune. As soon as the session was opened, and the Ministers were in their seats, saving only the President, Señor Zorrilla, the clerk read the following message from the King:

TO CONGRESS.

Great was the honor bestowed upon me by the Spanish nation in electing me to occupy their throne, an honor all the more appreciated by me in view of the difficulties and dangers which made the task of ruling the nation an enterprise of such vast responsibility. Nevertheless, encouraged by the decision of character proper to my house, accustomed as it has ever been to court danger rather than to shun it; resolved to make the public welfare the source of my inspirations, and placing myself above all parties, to fulfill the obligations which I took upon me before the Constituent Assembly, I was ready for any sacrifice which should secure to this brave nation the peace of which it stands in need, the liberty it deserves, and the high position to which it is entitled by its glorious history and the valor of its sons. Thus I fancied that the experience of my short life in the art of governing might be supplied by the loyalty of my character; that I should meet with powerful aids to dispel the perils and overcome the difficulties which I knew full well, borne up by the sympathies of all Spaniards who love their country, anxious to put a period to the bloody and sterile conflicts which have so long preyed upon the nation's vitals.

I am aware that this, my praiseworthy desire, deceived me. Two long years have now passed since I put on the crown of Spain, and Spain still exists in constant strife, ever farther from the era of peace and happiness which I so ardently desire for her. Were the enemies to her prosperity foreigners, then at the front of these brave and patient soldiers I would be the first to combat them; but those, whether by sword, or word, or pen, deepen and perpetuate the evils of the nation, these all are Spaniards, all invoke the sweet name of country, contend or agitate for its welfare, and amid the din of combat, amid so many diverse manifestations of public opinion, it is impossible to arrive at the true one, and still more impossible to find the remedy for so great evils. I have sought it diligently within the limits of the law, and I have not found it. He who has promised to maintain the law ought not to seek the remedy elsewhere.

None will charge me with weakness. There has been no peril that would lead me to put off the crown if I thought that I were to for the good of Spaniards, nor was I daunted by that danger which my earnest consort shared, who, in this solemn moment, unites with me in the hope that at some future day the authors of the attempt may receive their pardon.

But I cherish to-day the firm conviction that my efforts would be sterile, and my purposes incapable of realization.

These are, gentlemen, the reasons that impel me to restore to the nation, through you, the crown extended to me by the national vote, renouncing it hereby for myself, for my children, and my succession.

Be assured that in parting with the crown I do not part with my affection for this Spain, as noble as she is unfortunate. And that I carry away with me no other sorrow than that it has not been possible for me to secure to her all the well-being that my loyal heart deserved in her behalf.

AMADEO.

PALACE OF MADRID, Feb. 11, 1873.

At the conclusion of the reading of this important paper, for which now for some time all minds had been fully prepared, it was agreed to send a message to the Senate to effect the immediate fusion of the two Chambers into a Sovereign Assembly for action on the King's abdication and its consequences to the nation. After a short suspension it was announced that the Senate was in waiting, and at once, preceded by the mace-bearers, that venerable body entered the House. The following ceremony then took place:

The President of the Senate (Figuerola.)—"Mr. Speaker: The Spanish Senate, by virtue of the vote just read in your hearing, comes to join you in the formation of a United Assembly, in view of the exigencies of the country."

The Speaker—Gentlemen of the Senate: Take seats with us to constitute the co-legislative bodies, the sovereign Cortes of Spain.

The President of the Senate was then conducted to his seat at the right of the Speaker, who now, by priority of age, became the President pro tem. of the United Body, and the latter (Rivero) said:

The Congress and Senate meet to constitute the Spanish Cortes. Let it be so recorded in the minutes. * * * And I hereby declare thus established the Sovereign Cortes of Spain.

The King's message was then read anew before the Assembly, and the Government, through the Minister of State, (Martos,) resigned their powers into the hands of the Cortes.

The President (Rivero) then asked:

Do the Sovereign Cortes accept the renunciation of the crown, made by Don Amadeo, of Savoy? They do.

Do the Sovereign Cortes agree to send a message to that illustrious prince, expressing their regret, and accepting the renunciation? Unanimously agreed to.

Do they agree to nominate a committee to prepare the reply to the message? They do.

Figueras, Castelar, and ten others, from various parties, were named to this duty, and, after a short retirement, Señor Castelar presented the following document:

The National Assembly to His Majesty King Amadeo I.—Senor: The Sovereign Cortes of the Spanish nation have listened with profound respect to Your Majesty's eloquent message, and have read in those honest and loyal words a new testimony to the high endowments which grace Your Majesty's character. This country, the land of Your Majesty's adoption, for which he has expressed such deep affection, generous and brave in its turn, fond of its dignity even to superstition, and of its independence even to heroism, can by no means forget that Your Majesty has been the chief of State, the personification of its sovereignty, the highest authority within its code, nor can it be indifferent to the fact that, in honoring and exalting Your Majesty, it honors and exalts itself.

Señor: The Cortes have been faithful to the trust committed to them by their electors, and have watched over the laws found established by the will of the nation and the constituent Assembly. In all their acts and decisions they have kept within the limits of their prerogatives, and have respected the will and the rights of Your Majesty established in our Constitutional pact. While the Cortes proclaim this with unmistakable distinctness, that the responsibility of a conflict which they accept with pain, but will solve with energy, may never fall on their name, still, they unanimously declare that Your Majesty has proved a most faithful observer of the respect due to the legislative chambers, and has discharged with marked delicacy the solemn obligations which Your Majesty contracted on accepting the Crown of Spain from the hands of this people. An honor it was glorious in itself, but far more so in this era of ambitious and dictatorial pretentions, when arbitrary assumptions of power and the prerogatives of absolute authority lead humbler spirits to forego their temptations from the inaccessible heights of the throne, reserved alone for a few of earth's privileged ones.

Well may Your Majesty say, in the silence of his retirement, in the bosom of his beautiful country, that if any one mortal were capable of arresting the unparalled course of events, Your Majesty, with his constitutional education and his respect for established law, would have completely and absolutely succeeded in doing so. The Cortes impressed with this truth, had it been in their power, would have made the greatest sacrifices to prevail upon Your Majesty to desist from his resolution and withdraw his abdication. But their knowledge of Your Majesty's resolute character, the justice they do to the maturity of his ideas, and his perseverance in his purposes, prevent the Cortes from requesting Your Majesty to reconsider his act, and decide them to announce to you their assumption of the supreme power and sovereignty of the nation, in order to make immediate provision in these critical circumstances for the salvation of democracy, the basis of our politics, for liberty, the soul of our code, for the nation, the immortal and affectionate mother of us all, in whose behalf we are resolved to lay upon the altar without a struggle all individual ambition, and even, if need be, of our reputation and our life.

Our fathers found themselves, at the opening of this century, in far more difficult circumstances, and devised means to overcome them, drawing their inspiration from these sentiments. Spain was abandoned by her Kings, invaded by foreign hosts, menaced by the illustrious genius who appeared to hold in himself the secret of destruction and of war, when the Cortes, confined in a beleaguered isle, almost without the limits of the national soil, not only saved the country and wrote the epopee of Independence, but created modern society from the scattered ruins of ancient systems.

These Cortes are convinced that the Spanish nation has not degenerated, nor do they themselves expect to degenerate in the austere patrial virtues that distinguished the founders of Spain's liberty. When the dangers are past, when the obstacles and difficulties that encompass every epoch of transition and of crisis are gone by, the Spanish people, who, while your Majesty, his most excellent consort, and innocent children remain on our noble soil, will pay every tribute of respect, loyalty and consideration, can never in the future offer your Majesty a crown, yet will invest you with another dignity, the dignity of a citizen in the bosom of a free and independent nation.

PALACE OF THE CORTES, Feb. 11, 1873.

After the reading of this reply to the late King's message, two committees were appointed, one to present the foregoing answer, and another to accompany the royal family to the frontier. This being done, the President, Señor Rivero, presented an important measure which had been previously drawn up and signed by Pi y Margall and others. Señor Rivero introduced it in these words:

Gentlemen: We are about to bring before you a proposition. We are entering upon a critical moment, the greatest in our history as a nation. I expect from you calmness, dignity, and prudence, for these are the virtues of strong bodies.

The Secretary read: We pray Congress to approve the following proposition:

The National Assembly assume all powers and declare that the Republic is the form of government of the nation, leaving to the Constituent Cortes the organization of this form of government.

A executive power, responsible to the Cortes themselves, shall be elected by the direct vote of the Cortes.

I will give only the opening speech, remarkable for its directness, clearness, and simplicity.

Señor Pi y Margall said: I do not know, gentlemen, representatives of the nation, whether I shall be able to preserve on this occasion the serenity which you have been wont to meet with in my addresses. I am profoundly moved; but my task is easier than it appears to be, for what can I say that is not in the mind, in the heart, and in the conscience of you all?

You had elected a King, and to-day that King returns you the crown he received from the Constituent Cortes. You have no executive chief; you have no government, for the last Ministry who had received their trust from the King disappear at the same moment with the person who committed it to them; you have only one legitimate power, the Cortes, and these must of necessity assume all powers. Is there any who questions me this? You yourselves have just proved its truth by your acts.

But if the Cortes may establish the legislative functions, an executive power is still requisite, and we propose to you to elect it by a direct vote that it may be charged with giving due execution to your decisions. And as I do not purpose to be long, and it is not absolutely necessary for me to be so, I say no more on this point.

But ought we to enter on another period of ad interim government? Ought we to leave the dynasty out of its orbit, out of its power, and not substitute it by another form of government? You all know the fruits borne by monarchies heretofore. First you establish a constitutional monarchy in the person of a Queen by divine right, and you could not reconcile liberty with her. The people wasted reform and progress; the people demanded the integrity of human personality, and that Queen, and her father before her, brought only of bedrock us political personality and of lopping of the progress of the Spanish people. Seeing her to be incompatible with your liberties, you banished her from the country.

Next, you wanted to try a monarchy by popular right, and you elected a King to personify it. You already see the result that that trial has given you. He himself confesses that he has not been able to overcome the strife of parties and the discord which is consuming us. Divisions have multiplied, discord has increased, and even rent the very parties who made the revolution of September. Be convinced, then, that the monarchy is incompatible with the political code you have created. You must come to the republic, because you, who have laid down the great principle of national sovereignty, cannot accept more than one form compatible with that great principle; and the monarchy is not, for that is the alienation of the sovereignty to the hands of a family. You cannot now return to the monarchy; the privileges of caste has disappeared, and you cannot confer the sovereignty of the nation to a caste, to a family.

This sovereign Assembly, then, must at once proclaim the republic, leaving to the future constituent Cortes to determine the organization and form of this republic. We are federals; we believe that in federation is the hope of the country; but we understand that in moments like this it is incumbent on us all to make sacrifices, and we make our share in not proposing that form of government, but leaving it to the future Cortes. If this is the form we want, we shall consider our desire fulfilled; if not, we shall continue at our posts, because it is impossible for us to sacrifice our ideas. To-day, we only ask you to proclaim the republic; afterward we will see about the form it ought to assume.

The proposition thus plainly presented was read the second time, and opened to debate. The general tone of discussion was conciliatory, and would doubtless have been short, had not the ex-President of the Cabinet, (Zorrilla,) who had come in and taken his place as a Deputy, interrupted the prevailing good sentiment by the jarring note of vituperation stimulated by his chagrin at the turn affairs had taken.

The general spirit of self-sacrifice, however, manifested in the early part of the contest held its sway, the urgency of the hour doubtless largely contributing to this result. At 9 o'clock P. M. the vote was declared in favor of the Republic, there being 258 yeas against only 32 nays.

There were many interesting incidents which relieved the scene while the voting was going on, for which, however, I have here no space. Cheers were given from time to time as well-known monarchists, when called, stood up and answered "aye." Especially was this the case with the Marquis of Perales, the Marquis of Sardoal, and the Duke de Veragua. One Republican Deputy, venerable with age, rose in his seat when called and uttered the simple words *si, cuarenta años*, (aye, forty years.)

The speeches of the evening, which seemed to be pervaded with a kind of religious pathos; the situation of the country, dismembered in the North by civil war, and in the other Provinces ravaged by parties of pillagers, while in the centre there was neither executive head nor counselors; the sacrifices of party feeling which the country imperiously sought and obtained; the thought that for the first time in two thousand years of Spanish annals the Republic was under discussion, and evidently about to triumph; the sight of veteran Deputies who had battled all their life to see this day, and who now saw it, contributed to excite the profoundest emotion on all sides. I saw the tear glisten on the cheek of more than one, and never did Spain in all the sixteen years I have known her, seem so dear to me, so like our happy land—her gift in brighter, earlier days. I will give two short extracts from the closing effusions of the hour:

Said Castelar: The Republican Party lays no claim to the glory of having destroyed the monarchy, nor need any of you be haunted with the responsibility. No one killed the monarchy; the monarchy died of itself. I, who have so long yearned to behold this day, declare that my conscience does not admit the praise of having brought it to an end. With Ferdinand VII., traditional monarchy died; with the flight of Doña Isabel II., parliamentary monarchy ceased to be, and with the abdication of Don Amadeo, democratic monarchies passed away; but these monarchies died of themselves. And now, no man brings the republic; she comes wafted along by all circumstances; she comes borne along by the united forces of society, of nature, and of history. Sirs, salute her here with me like a rising sun bursting over the horizon of our native land.

Said Figueras: The first part of the proposition has been voted, declaring the form of governments of the Spanish nation, decreed by the representatives of the people. I trust this declaration, which, in my judgment, is to be a rainbow of peace to this hitherto unfortunate country, will be at once communicated officially to the Governor of Madrid, to the Common Council and provincial Board of Deputies, and by telegraph to all the civil and military authorities, and likewise to all foreign Governments with whom we maintain good relations. And this done, allow me, gentlemen, representatives of the people, not as a note of alarm, not as a token of reproach, but to signalize my arrival to the desired goal after so many years of struggles, allow me to conclude by saying for once only: *Viva la Republica!* (*Viva, viva!*)

The Assembly next proceeded to vote for a "Government" or Cabinet, with the following result:

President or Chairman, Figueras, by	244
State, Castelar, by	245
Interior, Pi Margall, by	243
Justice and Worship, Nicolas Salmeron, by	242
Finance, Echegaray, by	242
War, Cordova, by	239
Navy, Beranger, by	246
Public Works, Becerra, by	238
Colonies, Francis Salmeron, by	238

At 2 o'clock A. M. (which now brings me to Wednesday, Feb. 12) the new Ministry entered the Assembly and took their places on the banco azul amid a storm of applause. Spain was once more possessed of a legal Government, and under more promising circumstances than she had been hitherto in her checkered history. After a speech of congratulation from Señor Martos, the late Secretary of State, the President of the new Cabinet, Señor Figueras made a short address, in which he read dispatches assuring public tranquility except in the normally disturbed districts. At 3 o'clock the session closed—the crisis was over.

Will of the Late Ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn.

The will of the late Martin Kalbfleisch, dated Jan. 18, 1873, disposes of a large amount of property among his nine children as follows: Mrs. E. W. Robinson, daughter, the sum of $74,000; the house and lot on Pacific-street, where she now resides, worth $12,000, with a release of a debt of $14,000, due the testator from the husband of the said Elizabeth; to Frederick W. Kalbfleisch, son, the sum of $100,000, less $23,000 worth of bonds and about $35,000 of indorsement and liabilities for said son; to his daughter, Helen M. Thursby, the house and lot on South Fourth-street, worth $8,000, and $92,000 in cash; to his son, Edward L. G. Kalbfleisch, the sum of $50,000; to sons, Charles H., Albert M., and Franklin H. K. Kalbfleisch, the store now occupied by them on Fulton-street, at the corner of Cliff-street, New-York, and the store on Cliff-street, subject to a lien of $113,000, to be secured by bond and mortgage, for the payment of the other legacies; to F. H. K. Kalbfleisch, also, the house and lot on Portland-avenue, where he now resides, subject to the payment of $15,000 to the executors; to his daughter, Josephine M. L. Fleet, the house and grounds on Bushwick-avenue, with all the personal property attached thereto, valued in all at about $60,000; to his daughter, Isabella S. Weaver, the sum of $75,000, the condition of all these legacies being that the heirs shall have the use of the legacies during their lives, and that it shall descend to their heirs as though the same had belonged to them absolutely, and they had died intestate. In a codicil dated Feb. 4, 1873, the legacy of Edward L. G. Kalbfleisch is decreased from $75,000 to $50,000, the amount previously stated. The executors are Charles H., Albert M., and Franklin H. K. Kalbfleisch. All the remainder of the property above the legacies, real, personal, and mixed, is directed to be divided equally among all the children of the testator.

The Pacific Mail Steam-Ship Company.

The directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company held a protracted meeting yesterday afternoon. It is said that Mr. Stokewell made over certain mortgages to the company which fully protect it against loss in connection with any stock transactions. It was also said that contracts were given out for four new steamers, to be paid for in cash within thirty days. The stock during the day vacillated considerably in price, finally closing at about 52.

Foster's Fate Yet in Suspense.

A TIMES reporter called on Gov. Dix, yesterday afternoon, at his residence in this City, to inquire whether any determination had been arrived at in the Foster case. The Governor said the case was not yet decided, and that he had not determined when he would place his decision on record, but would do so soon after returning to Albany. He goes up to the capital this morning. As required by the statute, in such cases, Upper Sheriff Joel O. Stevens yesterday sent out the invitations to witness the execution of Foster, which is fixed for Friday next. Notifications were sent to the Judges of all the State and County Courts in the City, to two physicians, the County Clerk, and the Surrogate, the District-Attorney, and to twelve reputable citizens, among whom are Mayor Havemeyer and Controller Green.

ARMORIES AND DRILL-ROOMS.

Their Cost, and How They are Sometimes Used—An Investigation to be Made.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Vance in the chair. The bill of John Carey for expenses incurred in 1870 in contesting his election against Mr. Twombley, amounting to $3,500, was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Mr. Hackett said that on the 17th of February last a resolution was adopted by the board instructing the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police to make a thorough investigation of the condition of the City Prison, or Tombs. He asked that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the paper, the Board of Supervisors having no power in the matter. The Common Council alone, he said, could order such an investigation. The committee was discharged.

The petition of the Workingmen's Union for the occasional use of the court-room, corner Fourth-avenue and Eighteenth-street was read, and the request of the petition granted.

The bill of the New-York *Herald* for advertising Sheriff's notice of election ($3,006) was ordered to be paid.

Bills for stenographic report of the Stokes trial, $220, and of Banks Bros. for law-books for the District-Attorney's office, $1,181 50, were laid over.

A report and resolution in favor of re-leasing Palace Gardens as an armory for the Twelfth Regiment for five years, at a rental of $20,000 per annum, was read.

Mr. Ottendorfer said he had no doubt of the correctness of the committee's judgment, although he had not signed the report, but $20,000 was too much to pay for any regiment.

Mr. Van Schaick said the property was worth $300,000, covering sixteen lots. The Twelfth Regiment erected the armory at its own expense, and at a cost of $100,000. If the lease was not renewed all this would be lost.

Mr. McCafferty said the owner of the premises would not let them for one cent less than $20,000 per annum. The committee had exercised their best judgment in the matter.

Mr. Ottendorfer moved to make the amount $15,000, and Mr. Cooper to make the term three years instead of five.

Mr. Cooper's motion was adopted and Mr. Ottendorfer's lost, and the paper was then laid over.

Mr. Kehr offered a preamble and resolution to the effect that as our City military halls, armories and drill-rooms, also the riding-school in Thirteenth-street, are not in charge of honest and capable men, that as the use of these armories, drill-rooms, &c., has sometimes been refused for the drilling and exercising of troops, that as the said armories, &c., are frequently let by the keepers to private parties, and the riding-school is used for the giving of lessons in equestrianism to parties of ladies, that the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms be directed to examine and report thereon.

Mr. Kehr said on one occasion, when the use of the Thirteenth-street riding-school was applied for, Major Green informed the applicant that he could not have it, as a party of ladies were taking lessons.

Messrs. Van Schaick and McCafferty, of the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms, explained that the keeper of the riding-school received no salary, and its consideration was accorded the privilege of using the school for private purposes.

The paper was then referred to the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms.

A report was presented by the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms calling attention to the present cost of them, and inclosing copy of a bill to enable the Board of Supervisors to purchase or lease sites for the erection of suitable buildings, the purchase money to be raised by taxation, but not to exceed $500,000 in any one year. The report states that the armories and drill-rooms used by the seventeen regiments of the First Division cost annually a sum equal to seven per cent on $4,000,000; that these buildings are, many of them, inconveniently located, unsuitable for the purposes intended, and incapable of resisting attack in case of riot.

The paper was referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Cooper, Hackett, Ottendorfer, and Billings.

The board then adjourned.

Attempted Suicide—A Woman Tired of Life.

Georgie Brown, seventeen years old, an inmate of a disreputable house in Williamstreet, becoming tired of her wretched existence, attempted suicide, at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, by shooting herself through the head with a revolver. The ball entered the left cheek one inch in advance of the lower lobe of the left ear, penetrating the tympanum and lodging in the mastoid process of the temporal bone. Dr. Mitchell was called in and endeavored to remove the bullet, but failed. Owing to the surroundings, it was found impossible for the girl to receive the quiet which she imperatively required, and yesterday evening she was removed to the Park Hospital by Dr. Hemmingway. Dr. Amabile tried to extract the ball, which is firmly embedded in the bone, but was finally compelled to relinquish the task. There is but little hope of saving the girl's life, inasmuch as the surgeon's knife cannot be used to lay bare the bone, owing to the almost inevitable consequence of severing the jugular vein, or some of the many arteries surrounding the place of lodgment, and so causing death by hemorrhage.

Dedication of the Chapin Home.

The Chapin Home for the aged and infirm, in East Sixty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, was publicly dedicated yesterday afternoon. The present building is 100 feet in length by 60 feet in width, and five stories high. It is constructed of red brick and stone by R. L. Darragh, under the supervision of S. D. Hatch, architect, and cost $100,000. It has sixty-five rooms, and is capable of accommodating over 100 persons.

After prayer by Rev. James M. Pullman, Rev. Thomas Armitage delivered an address congratulating the ladies who had so successfully carried out this charity.

Dr. E. H. Chapin said the home had been originated by the ladies of the congregation over which he had presided for twenty-five years, and was intended to do good Christian work practically. There was a universality in its objects of charity, for the home was not sectarian; it was Christian, which word had a higher, deeper, and broader meaning.

The following ladies were announced as the officers of the home:

Mrs. E. H. Chapin, President; Mrs. George Hoffman, Mrs. E. A. Wall, Mrs. J. A. Jameson, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. D. D. T. Marshall, Treasurer; Mrs. Norman Stratton, Secretary.

During the evening a reception was held in he large dining-hall of the institution.

The Palestine Exploration Association.

Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., delivered an interesting lecture last night at the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, Twenty-second-street, descriptive of Sellous' pictures of ancient and modern Jerusalem, which were exhibited in aid of the funds of the Palestine Exploration Association. At the conclusion of the lecture Prof. R. D. Hitchcock addressed the audience in favor of the fund, stating that $10,000 are still wanting to carry on the work at Jerusalem for the ensuing year, and that the exploring party are now at Beyrout waiting but the termination of the rainy season to commence operations.

The Committee of Seventy and the Charter.

The following members of the Committee of Seventy went to Albany, yesterday morning, to make an argument before the Senate Committee on Cities against the passage of the charter for this City: Theodore W. Dwight, Edward Salomon, James Emott, Robert Hoe, Dorman B. Eaton, Jackson S. Schultz, Howard Potter, Benjamin Latham, Henry Nicoll, George W. Lane, and John Wheeler.

Conference of Baptist Pastors.

The Monthly Conference of the pastors of the Baptist Churches of this City was held yesterday at No. 76 East Ninth-street, Rev. Mr. Davis presiding. The annual election of officers took place, resulting in the choice of Rev. Mr. Browne as Secretary, and Rev. Messrs. Elder, Pendleton, Behrens, Hammand, and Holme as a Standing Committee of Arrangements.

Fires During February.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon makes the following report on fires for the month ending Feb. 28, 1873: There were 117 fires during the month, involving a loss of $341,425, of which $31,500 was on buildings, and $309,925 on stock, &c. The amount of insurance was $271,050, of which $433,150 was on buildings, and $437,900 was on stock, &c. The amount of uninsured loss was $4,825, of which $3,650 was on buildings, and $2,075 was on stock, &c.

The Methodist Preachers.

At the meeting of the Methodist preachers, yesterday, a vote of condolence was passed on the death of the late Rev. E. L. Prentice. The following question for future discussion was placed on the record: "How can the Public Press be made Tributary to the Prosperity of Evangelical Christianity?" Several preachers signed a petition to the Legislature in favor of Mr. Husted's Civil Rights bill.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The assessments collected during the week amount to $381,445 40.

Commissioner Van Nort has reorganized the Engineering and Laboring Department in the Tenth-avenue pipe-laying work.

Gen. Dix called on the Mayor yesterday, and subsequently a long private conference took place between the Governor, the Mayor, and the Controller in the Mayor's private office.

Yesterday afternoon, Roman Koehler, No. 312 West Thirty-sixth-street, was assaulted and stabbed four times about the head and neck, by an unknown man, with a pocket-knife. The wounds are not serious.

George W. Appleby and George Brown, alias Marks, the check-raisers, accused of forging Mr. C. S. Hawley's name to a check for $980, were arraigned before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, yesterday, and remanded.

Meyer Cohen, who fell from the front platform of a Third-avenue car, in front of his residence corner of Seventy-seventh-street and Third-avenue, and had both his legs cut off, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

The Presbytery of New-York, at its session on yesterday, on motion of Rev. Dr. Hall, passed a resolution sympathizing with Rev. Mr. Pace and his congregation in the calamity which has deprived them of their church edifice.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Ledwith, Joseph H. Bantry, proprietor of a liquor-store at No. 85 West Forty-third-street, was committed on a charge of stealing $130 worth of jewelry from Thos. Hogan, of No. 120 Henry-street.

The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly will have a hearing on the usury question, and the repeal of the Usury laws, on Wednesday afternoon. Persons desiring to be heard on either side will do well to be present, as this will be the only opportunity.

Hon. J. H. Warwick delivered a lecture last evening in the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, on "Life's Shadows." The lecture was one of a course, delivered in behalf of the Young People's Christian Association, attached to the church.

A regular meeting of the Tammany Society was held last evening, Grand Sachem Augustus Schell in the chair. About fifteen new members were elected, and the meeting for the election of officers was appointed for April. The meeting then adjourned.

Dr. S. S. Satchwell, one of the oldest graduates of the Medical Department of the University of the City of New-York, and a prominent physician of North Carolina, will deliver the annual address before the Alumni Association of that Department, at Association Hall, this (Tuesday) evening.

The second of a series of six lectures before the Sunday-school Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this City, was delivered last evening at Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth-street, by Rev. R. Heber Newton, rector of the Church Memorial Church. The subject of the lecture was, "The Secret of Successful Teaching."

The Seventh Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at Lincoln Club, No. 12 University-place. The President, Mr. Cornelius Van Cott, presided. Nothing but the regular routine business was transacted, on account of many of the members leaving for Washington to participate in the inaugural ceremonies to-day.

It was rumored last night that fifteen convicts captured a private boat and endeavored to escape from Blackwell's Island. The boat was upset, and the guard fired on the struggling crew. Some of the convicts are supposed to have been drowned. There was no confirmation of the escape received at Police head-quarters up to a late hour last night.

It having been rumored that Judge Noah Davis, when United States District-Attorney, had recommended to Attorney-General Williams that a nolle prosequi should be entered in the case of Polhemus & Jackson, indicted for complicity with Paymaster John Ledyard Hoffer in defrauding the Government, Judge Davis, yesterday, said there was no foundation for the statement.

BROOKLYN.

During February there were twenty-eight fires in Brooklyn.

A large crowd of roughs left Brooklyn, yesterday, to witness the prize-fight in Virginia between Hicken and Campbell.

The Board of City Works is having the cleaning of the streets done by day's work, but it is believed that the cost will be greater than the average monthly appropriation of $5,380.

In his charge to the Grand Jury, of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Judge Pratt expressed the opinion that there was less crime in Brooklyn now than twenty years ago, and that there was no city in the world of equal size where crime was so infrequent.

In the City Court, yesterday, in the case of Dauscha vs. de Mackiewics, in an action for slander, the defendant's counsel raised the question as to the authority of the City Court to issue an order of arrest for a defendant residing in New-York, although the plaintiff lived in Brooklyn. Judge Thompson reserved his decision.

LONG ISLAND.

Henry Peterson in attempting to cross the Great South Bay, Saturday afternoon, fell through the ice and was drowned.

The store of P. Collins, at Smithtown, Long Island, was entered by burglars last Saturday night, and several hundred dollars' worth of goods taken. James Eagan, John Coffee, and James Bulger have been arrested on suspicion and taken to the Suffolk County Jail at Riverhead.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The March term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer for Westchester County commenced at the Court-house, White Plains, yesterday morning, before Hon. A. B. Tappan, Presiding Judge, Hon. S. D. Gifford, County Judge, and the two Justices of Sessions. The attention of the Grand Jury was occupied during the day with the case of James Ennis, of West Farms, charged with the killing of his wife, and his trial for this offense will probably take place on Thursday next.

STATEN ISLAND.

Capt. Albert Eveson, of Tompkinsville, has been appointed by the Mikado of Japan to the command of the ship General Capron, with the rank of admiral.

NEW-JERSEY.

A new Baptist church is to be erected at South Orange.

The Woodbury Charter election has resulted in the election of Benjamin F. Carter, Republican, by a small majority.

A man named Benjamin McGill was fatally injured at the Bremen docks, yesterday, by a swinging gate striking him on the head.

John Brennan, a child aged four years, fell from a third-story window of its parents' residence, in Elizabeth, yesterday, and was killed.

The subject of running horse-cars in East Orange on Sunday is again being agitated. A public meeting is to be held next Thursday evening.

A child named Edward Farmer, aged three years, died in Trenton, Sunday night, from injuries received by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

The farmers and milkmen of South Orange have held a public meeting in answer to the charges made against them of selling the milk and beef of diseased cattle. They deny the charges.

The battle-flags of New-Jersey, now at the Arsenal, Trenton, will be removed to the Capitol on Wednesday, with appropriate ceremonies. The militia and all veteran organizations of the State will participate.

The members of Company A, of Elizabeth, yesterday presented their commanding officer, Capt. Robert Crosbie, with a new sword previous to starting for Washington to participate in the inauguration ceremonies.

Charges were last night preferred before the Jersey City Board of Police Commissioners against Acting Chief Dickson for conduct unbecoming an officer and threatening to arrest G. S. Gee, a justice of the peace, for alleged disorderly conduct.

Chas. F. Durant died yesterday at his home in Jersey City, from pneumonia. He made the first balloon ascension ever made on this side of the Atlantic, from the Battery, in 1838, and subsequent ascensions from different parts of the country.

The Legislative Committee appointed to inspect the Soldiers' Home at Newark made its visit yesterday afternoon. There are now 300 invalid soldiers in the Home, 250 of whom are under medical treatment. It is thought the expenses of the institution will be $30,000 above the appropriation, which is $25,000. The conduct of the Home is satisfactory.

An inquest was held in East Orange yesterday upon the body of an infant seven months of age, the child of a mulatto girl named Lizzie Taylor, who has been arrested for murder. The mother, who is about eighteen years of age, has been living, since the birth of her child, in the family of a Mr. Scovel, in Halsted-street. About a month ago she took her child and went to visit a friend. After remaining at the friend's house about an hour, she stepped out, saying she would return in a few moments. When she came back she did not have the child, and, in answer to inquiries made by her friends, she said she had given it to a white woman to take care of. Since then the child has never been seen alive. The body was found in a vault on Harrison-street. The jury found that the child came to its death at its mother's hands and she was committed.

Verdict Against the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-Jersey.

A suit was tried, yesterday, in Supreme Court, Circuit, before Judge Van Brunt and a jury, in which the widow of George D. Dalton sought to recover from the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New-Jersey, $10,000, on a life policy on her husband. The defense was that death was intentional on the part of Mr. Dalton, while the plaintiff claimed it to be accidental. The facts all seemed to point to the theory that in examining a pistol it was accidentally discharged, and the jury so found, by giving plaintiff a verdict for $12,435 86.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Republic, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. E. S. Wayne, Miss M. E. Wayne, Mrs. Montgomerie, J. H. Harbeck, Jr., Mr. Salisbury, D. C. Saltpe